

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,604

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LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 11-12, 1981

Established 1887

## U.S. Seeks to Move Troops In Germany Nearer Border

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defense Minister Hans Apel.

BONN — The United States has proposed a major long-term shift of U.S. Army combat forces in West Germany to new bases closer to the border with Eastern Europe. The shift — for strategic, social and moral purposes — would involve the first major repositioning after the end of World War II.

While the urging of Congress has placed "very high priority" on the project, West Germany's top military official voiced doubts about its economic and political feasibility.

"I believe it would be easier to station [Cruise missiles] on the moon than move U.S. troops forward," Gen. Jürgen Brandt, chairman of the West German joint staff of staff, said last week in an interview.

Gen. Brandt said he told U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger the same thing when Mr. Weinberger raised the repositioning plan with him during a recent visit to Washington. Mr. Weinberger also is reported to have brought up the plan in conversations with West German

occupation drawn up by the major powers.

In the early postwar years, Western military planning was based on establishing a line of defense at the Rhine River, which runs through the western part of West Germany. But since 1963, Western planning has called for a "forward defense" strategy, which means NATO forces are expected to meet invading Warsaw Pact troops along the 1,000-mile border that separates West Germany from East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The United States has 206,000 Army troops and more than 150,000 dependents in West Germany. Most of the forces are stationed in the central and southern part of the country, with major headquarters in Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Heidelberg, which range from 70 to 150 miles from the Eastern European border. The proposal would shift many of these troops to new or expanded bases much closer to Eastern Europe.

The sites of the present headquarters were determined not so much by operational considerations as by historical circumstances — the places that U.S. forces happened to be at the end of World War II and the zones of occupation.

"As we rebuild," said the Pentagon official, "we would like to put the troops in the right position, out of our neighbors' way and closer to where we train."

While the Pentagon has been interested for some time in placing U.S. combat brigades in better tactical locations in West Germany, the plans have taken on urgency lately because of the need to modernize deteriorating facilities.

*Shift Has Priority*

"We have facilities so obsolete they're practically useless," the high-ranking U.S. defense official said. He said the Pentagon has given the planned shift a "very high priority."

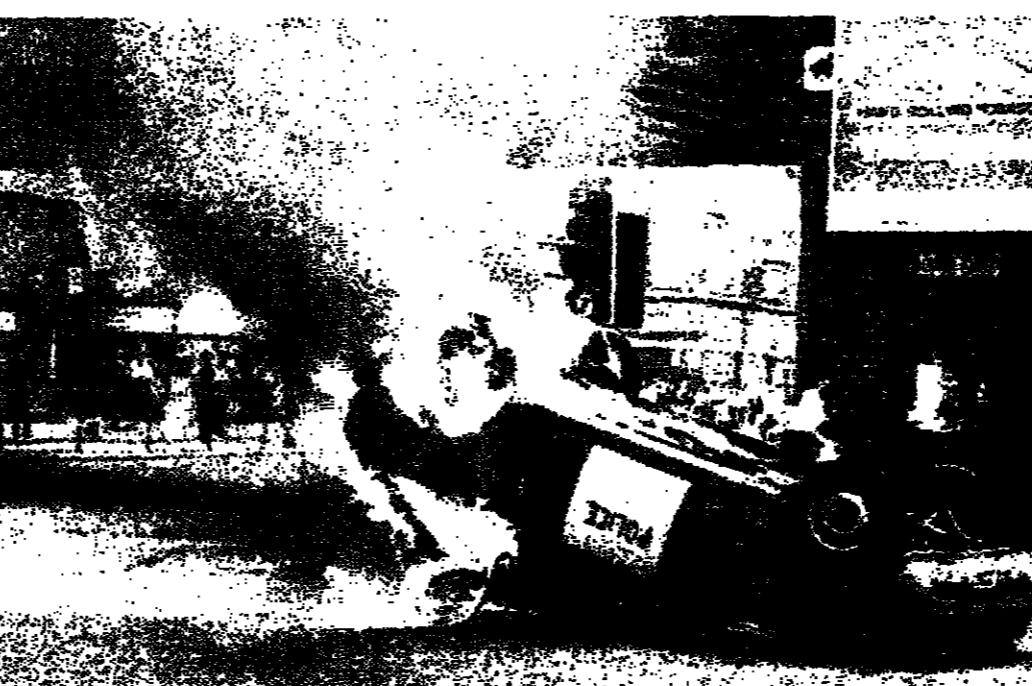
Known officially as the "master restationing plan," it was first presented to Bonn last November by Walter Stossel, who was then the U.S. ambassador to West Germany. The eight-point list added up to a general U.S. request to have Bonn undertake some major new costs of the U.S. military presence in West Germany.

As initially outlined to Bonn, the plan has two major phases:

- A shift of three combat brigades over five years — later reportedly extended to 10 years — to existing U.S. training areas at Giessen, Wildflecken and Grafenwohr. This would avoid the need to purchase large tracts of land at the outset.

- A shift of the remaining 14 brigade-sized U.S. Army units in West Germany over the next 25 years. The United States wants the

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The Associated Press

## Whitelaw Bans London Marches As Brixton Looters Battle Police

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Urban rioting in Britain entered its second week Friday with the first daylight disturbances breaking out in London.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw issued an order banning all marches in the metropolitan area beginning Saturday morning and said that he could not exclude the possibility that troops might have to be deployed.

More than 400 black youths, most of them West Indian immigrants, went on a mid-afternoon rampage in Brixton after a respected local businessman was arrested for trying to intervene with a policeman who was questioning a motorist. Before order was restored, cars were burned, shops were smashed and looted and policemen were wounded with bricks and bottles.

Thursday night, more than 250 persons were arrested as young persons of all races continued to defy the desperate exhortations of the government and the strenuous efforts of urban police departments to restore calm to the rundown quarters of the country's big cities. There was trouble in Liverpool, Manchester and London, including in the capital, rioting in Fulham, a middle-class neighborhood adjacent to such smart residential districts as Chelsea and South Kensington.

Reports of plans for violent demonstrations during the weekend in London, where 11 neighborhoods already have been damaged, swept the city Friday. Scotland Yard disclosed that some police had been cancelled.

Mr. Whitelaw, who is considered one of the more liberal members of the government, said he would prefer to leave the maintenance of law and order to the police, but he added for the first time that he could not rule out the use of troops in instances of "extreme ferocity," even though it would be "highly undesirable." He added that he would have "no personal objection" to the use of water canons against rioters.

Both would represent a radical departure from the passive tactics generally employed by the British police, most of whom are unarmed. Their traditional procedure has been to attempt to contain trouble by forming cordons of policemen armed only with plastic riot shields. But these tactics have failed, resulting only in hundreds of injuries to policemen, and the Manchester police have begun to try a new approach, dispersing small groups before riots have time to develop.

Mr. Whitelaw said the new tactics to which he gave his "fullest support" had met with "conspicuous success" in the racially mixed district of Moss Side in Manchester.

But there were also indications, from Mr. Whitelaw and other members of the government, that it was moving toward acceptance of the idea that complex social and economic forces lay behind the riots and not just criminal behavior that could be dealt with by tougher tactics and parental discipline.

It appeared that the intensity and duration of the violence, which caught Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by surprise, was forcing her to rethink her attitudes, although there was no sign of a basic change in economic policy.

After driving through Moss Side, the home secretary told reporters that the outbreaks resulted from a feeling of hopelessness on the part of young people who felt they could not get enough from society. He added, "There's an underlying feeling of social alienation, and on top of that you have feelings of criminal hooliganism as well."

James Prior, the employment secretary, conceded at the opening of a youth training center in Cheshire that unemployment, which stands at its highest level in

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## Ireland Warns U.K. On Policy in Ulster

By Steven Rattner  
New York Times Service

that his government regarded Britain's hard-line stand as the principal reason for the collapse earlier this week of a near-agreement to end the fast.

"These relations are bound to suffer from any action or lack of action on the British side which exposes us to difficulties at home," said Mr. Kelly, who is part of a fragile coalition government. Later in the news conference he noted that any setting of non-negotiable lines in the confrontation would not be helpful.

The comments were the strongest implied criticism to date from a Dublin government of Britain's handling of the fast issue, and appeared to reflect growing, broadly based political pressure on the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over the matter.

Relations between the two countries are normally close and Irish governments, despite representing a largely Roman Catholic nation, have attempted to remain publicly neutral.

Meanwhile, more violence erupted in a modest Catholic sec-

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## Full Congress May Vote on Kania

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — As the Central Committee met Friday to plan the agenda for an emergency congress of the Communist Party, reports circulated in Warsaw that Stanislaw Kania may place his re-election as party chief before the entire congress on its opening day next Tuesday.

The move, if it materializes, would be the first time in the Soviet bloc that a party secretary sought election from the party as a whole. Under normal procedures at the first secretary is chosen by the Central Committee.

The report was one more indication that Mr. Kania and the moderates in the leadership close to him are increasingly confident that they will be in control when 1,964 delegates — most of them attending a congress for the first time — assemble in the Palace of Culture congress hall.

The Central Committee also received a report from a commission investigating charges of official misconduct and corruption. Among those under investigation were Edward Gierch, the former party leader, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, his premier. The two now may face legal proceedings.

Tadeusz Gąbski, the Politburo member who heads the commission, said that it was unprecedented to expect a former party leader or prosecutor to place his re-election as party chief before the entire congress. Among the accusations against Mr. Gąbski, sources have said, is one that he purchased a villa in Katowice with state funds.

Out of 26,000 cases investigated,

charges of misconduct were substantiated in 12,000 of them, Mr. Gąbski told the Central Committee.

The congress was called as an

emergency convocation of the party to deal with the political and economic crisis that has rocked Poland for almost a year. It will elect a new leadership, revise its own governing statutes and formulate overall policy toward the democratic "renewal" sweeping the country.

The congress is meeting amid a

slight resurgence of labor unrest, including token strikes by state airline employees Thursday and longshoremen the day before. Lech Wałęsa, Solidarity's leader, condemned the strikes at a rally Thursday night, saying they were "dangerous" because they occurred with the congress only days away.

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# Gandhi Assails U.S. for F-16s Deal

By Stuart Auerbach  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accused the United States on Friday of introducing a new generation of weapons to the Indian subcontinent by agreeing to sell advanced F-16 jet fighters to Pakistan.

She called the U.S. first-line jets a "generation ahead of anything operating with other air forces of the area," and said their sale to Pakistan will push the subcontinent "willy-nilly" into an arms race.

## SALT Nominee Urges Big Cuts

By Michael Getler  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's choice to head negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation, retired Army Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowny, has expressed his belief that any new agreements should require "equally overall limits" on the nuclear striking power of both sides. He said further that he believed the striking power should be at a "substantially lower level" than that allowed by the unratified SALT-2 treaty negotiated by the Carter administration.

Gen. Rowny told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee Thursday that such cutbacks might well start with the 308 huge Soviet SS-18 missiles, which dwarf anything in the U.S. arsenal. The SS-18 can carry up to 10 warheads.

He essentially confirmed that the administration is prepared to advocate big cuts in the kinds of weapons that most threaten the security of the U.S. retaliatory force. Included are weapons with enough lifting power to carry perhaps dozens of atomic bombs each.

Such a proposal, however, would be similar to the one put forward early in the Carter administration and quickly rejected by Soviet leaders, who viewed it as a betrayal of more limited reductions previously negotiated with the Ford administration.

### Possible Trade

Gen. Rowny, who represented the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the SALT negotiating team for six years, argued Thursday that the Carter proposal was "a good one" that would have reduced the threat posed by the biggest Soviet missiles and cut way back on other missiles and multiple warheads.

The problem, he said, was that the Carter administration "didn't have the willpower to stick by it" in the face of the sharp Soviet rejection. Gen. Rowny maintained that the proposal was negotiable, that the United States should have pressed for it and that failure to do so was one of the "disappoint-

ments" about U.S. policy that led to his retirement from the Army and his criticism of the agreements eventually negotiated.

Although the United States still has a sizable lead over the Soviet Union in numbers of individual warheads on land- and submarine-based missiles and bombers, Gen. Rowny said he would be happy to trade that lead if the Russians would agree to reduce the throw-weight or lifting power in their land-based missile force.

Gen. Rowny pointed out that the SS-18 force has one and a half times as much lifting power as the entire U.S. land-based force of 1,053 missiles, at least theoretically allowing Moscow three times as many warheads.

**U.S. Ambassador Urging More Aid To El Salvador**

*The Associated Press*

SAN SALVADOR — Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said Friday that he will recommend, at El Salvador's request, more U.S. arms aid and combat-training after the first group of U.S. military advisers goes home in August.

In an interview after six weeks as ambassador here, Mr. Hinton said that "continuing infiltration of arms" from Cuba and Nicaragua was enabling guerrillas to fight Salvadoran troops to a standstill.

He said that El Salvador's 16,000-man military had little chance for a clear-cut victory as long as the estimated 5,000 guerrillas continued getting arms aid from outside sources.

"Certainly there are no signs that either side can win a decisive victory," Mr. Hinton said. "You could argue either way which side will get tired quicker. The key will be whether or not the guerrillas continue to receive substantial arms shipments from outside. That is still going on."

## U.S. Signs Loan for Angola Well

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Export-Import bank has extended \$85 million in credits to finance an offshore oil project in Angola, despite the opposition of the Reagan administration to the country's Marxist government.

The loan agreement, the first Ex-Im financing for Angola since Portuguese colonial rule collapsed there in 1974, was signed in Washington on Wednesday by Ex-Im Bank officials and Jose Carlos Victor de Carvalho, governor of Banco Nacional de Angola, the central bank. It provides U.S. government loans for the further development of Angolan oil fields now being jointly undertaken by a Gulf Oil subsidiary and Sonangol, Angola's state-run oil company.

State Department officials said the decision to proceed with the long-delayed loan marked no change in U.S. policy toward Angola, but acknowledged that the growing U.S. financial involvement there contrasts with the expression of implacable opposition to the Marxist regime given by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. at his confirmation hearings earlier this year.

The funds from the Ex-Im bank, a federal agency that lends money at special rates to foreign borrowers to buy U.S. goods, will be used to help finance a \$160-million project designed to double oil production from two main wells off Cabinda on Angola's coast to about 200,000 barrels daily by 1985.

### Syndicated Loan

The credits, approved under the Carter administration in April 1980, were delayed, Ex-Im bank officials said, because of the "complexities" of arranging further funding from commercial banks to complete the financing package. The last obstacle apparently was overcome in Paris on June 30, when a syndicate led by Morgan Guaranty Trust agreed to advance approximately \$50 million in private loans.

The Reagan administration has said it will refuse to recognize the Angolan government as long as an estimated 20,000 Cuban troops sent there in 1976 remain. Angolan also is believed to receive military

and economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

The administration has asked Congress to repeal the Clark amendment outlawing aid to Angolan rebels seeking to overthrow the government in Luanda. Mr. Haig said in his confirmation hearings that U.S. failure to support UNITA, the major rebel group in Angola, helped bring about the victory of the Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola in the 1976 civil war.

Gulf Oil and other U.S. companies who have a stake in Angola's oil development have been encouraging Washington to soften its policy. During congressional hearings last September, Melvin J. Hill, president of Gulf Oil Exploration and Production, said that the Angolan government has "been responsive and supportive as a business partner."

But a State Department official emphasized that "the administration could not envisage the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola as long as Cuban troops remain there." He suggested, however, that the government in Luanda has shown a willingness to cooperate on negotiations for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa).

He added that "[the U.S.] commercial relationship continues with Angola — there are several very large American firms active [there]." That relationship is not likely to change, he suggested, since "the administration has said repeatedly that there has been no decision to provide aid to UNITA."

The Ex-Im Bank itself is under a cloud as the Reagan administration continues its internal debate on the proper role for the 47-year-old agency. A moratorium on new commitments is in effect and the bank faces its first loss year in 1981. A General Accounting Office report published earlier this month said the bank probably will not be self-sustaining any longer with its present policies.

## Haig Defends U.S. Policy On Latin American Loans

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has defended the Reagan administration's decision to stop opposing international development loans to four Latin American military regimes on grounds that the four countries have shown "dramatic, dramatic reductions" in abuses of human rights.

The new policy was sharply criticized in Congress.

The Reagan decision will reverse the policy instituted during the Carter administration of using the U.S. vote in the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to oppose loans for Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

That policy was based on a 1977 law calling for such action against countries engaging in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights."

In a session with reporters Thursday, Mr. Haig was asked about charges by congressional rights advocates that the adminis-

tration's action violates the spirit of the law.

"We're not violating it at all ... In each of those cases, there has been progress in a host of areas, including and most importantly human rights; and it is the policy of the administration to recognize that progress and to adjust our policies accordingly," he said.

"We have considerable evidence in each of the countries concerned — dramatic, dramatic reductions — in incidents categorized as reported violations of human rights [such as] disappearances and incarcerations."

In another rights dispute, the State Department pointedly critiqued Tom J. Farer, an American who became president of the International Human Rights Commission under former President Jimmy Carter and recently was re-elected to that post.

Mr. Farer had written an article in The New York Review of Books taking issue with current U.S. human rights policy. In it, he repeated some criticism of Chile that drew a strong protest from the Chilean government.

In its comment, the State Department appeared, by implication, to be siding with Chile. It noted that the U.S. government had no role in Mr. Farer's election and added: "The administration regrets that Mr. Farer appears to have used his position to promote his personal views."

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# House Set to Ease U.S. Taxes Abroad

By Robert C. Siner  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — The House Ways and Means Committee has tentatively approved a substantial reduction of the tax burden of Americans abroad as part of an omnibus tax-cut bill.

By a voice vote on Thursday, the committee adopted language replacing the current special deductions for retirement, education, cost-of-living, health, and home leave with a \$7,500 earned-income exclusion and a housing deduction.

The provision, developed by a Ways and Means task force, would exempt the first \$75,000 of earned income from U.S. tax for those Americans living abroad 11 of 12 months. In addition, housing costs above a base housing amount — set at 16 percent of the base amount paid by employees at Grade 14, Step 1 of the federal pay scale (about \$33,000) — would also be excluded from tax. This would allow Americans overseas to deduct housing costs in excess of \$6,067. However, as G3-14 increased the government's base housing cost would increase.

The measure would not apply to income earned this year but would take effect on Jan. 1. Foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount could not be credited against U.S. tax.

## 90% Eliminated

It was estimated that the House provision would eliminate the U.S. tax liability of about 90 percent of Americans working abroad.

A more generous proposal was introduced when its sponsor, Rep. Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, found that it was one vote short of adoption. This proposal would have subjected the earned income of Americans abroad for 25 of 27 months to only the taxes due in their countries of residence — in effect totally exempting their earned income from U.S. tax. The Gibbons provision could be brought up next week when the committee works on the final language of the bill — if the needed vote can be found. Supporters of the measure are cautiously optimistic that it will be.

The Ways and Means Committee hopes to complete work on the entire tax package as early as July 16 and send it to the House floor.

# Russia May Get U.S. Butter

By Robert Kaiser  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — In an effort to dispose of surplus American butter without selling it directly to the Soviet Union, the administration is considering a plan to sell the butter to the New Zealand Dairy Board, official sources disclosed Thursday.

New Zealand could sell butter to the Soviet Union, although perhaps not the same butter bought from the United States.

This aspect of the possible deal has upset some officials in the Department of Agriculture, who regard the transaction as a ruse to satisfy Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s concern that the administration not send a wrong signal to the Russians by selling them butter at a price heavily subsidized by U.S. taxpayers.

The New Zealand deal would involve selling about 200 million pounds of American butter at a price substantially lower than originally envisaged for a direct sale to butter brokers prepared to sell it to the Soviet Union.

The brokers would have paid about \$1.05 a pound for it; the New Zealand Dairy Board, a nongovernmental trading organization, would pay as much as 20 or 30 cents a pound less, in part because it would be using the butter to make liquid butter fat and perhaps butter oil as well as selling it to bulk.

The U.S. government acquired the butter during the last three years at an average price of about \$1.50 per pound. It now is stored in deep-freezer warehouses throughout the country.

Representatives of the New Zealand Dairy Board were here last week for unpublicized talks with U.S. officials about the possible deal. A

newsletter in Brussels revealed Thursday that the negotiations were under way. U.S. and New Zealand sources said that no final agreement has been reached and that talks are continuing.

A senior Agriculture Department official said Thursday that the New Zealand sale is being viewed "very favorably" and that it appears to be the best option available, given the reluctance to sell directly to the Russians or to brokers who would sell to them.

The White House decided a month ago to avoid a sale directly to the Soviet Union and also hoped to impose restrictions on any butter sales to foreign countries to prevent resales to Moscow. But, U.S. officials acknowledged, New Zealand is unlikely to accept such a restriction, so Mr. Haig, who led the fight against sales to Moscow, would have to be willing to accept this alternate arrangement.

State Department officials said Thursday night that they did not know how Mr. Haig will react to the deal.

"It's conceivable that this might work" to satisfy Mr. Haig's concerns, the Agriculture official said.

The sale to New Zealand also appeals to the United States because New Zealand is the dominant force in the world butter market and is bound to be appealed by any sizable U.S. sale. Traditionally, the United States has not been a major participant in international butter sales.

This way, a U.S. official pointed out Thursday, New Zealand would be able to control U.S. butter in the world market, minimizing the effect on its traditional market arrangements. Australia, another butter exporter, reportedly is upset with the idea of giving New Zealand such power.

# U.S. Court Orders Cuban Refugee Freed

By Robert Kaiser  
*Washington Post Service*

**DENVER** — A federal appeals court has ordered the release of a Cuban refugee imprisoned since his arrival more than a year ago on the ground that the government was using imprisonment in place of deportation.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals gave the government 30 days to release Pedro Rodriguez, 36, it said the government had the option of simply releasing him, paroling him or attempting to deport him to Cuba or any other country that would accept him. Cuba has turned down six U.S. requests to take back Mr. Rodriguez, court records show.

James P. Bueche, the U.S. attorney in Topeka, Kan., who handled the original case, said the decision on whether to appeal the ruling would be made by the Justice Department in Washington.

Justice Department officials in Washington were not immediately available for comment.

The three-member appeals court upheld a ruling in late April by U.S. District Judge Richard Rogers of Topeka, Kan., that Mr. Rodriguez had been unlawfully detained and that he was entitled to immediate release.

Mr. Rodriguez is a former Cu-

ban prison inmate whose record included convictions for stealing suitcases, as well as escape and burglary. He is being held at the federal prison in Atlanta.

Noting that attempts to deport Mr. Rodriguez to Cuba had failed, the appeals court ruling, with Judge Robert H. McWilliams dissenting, said that "it appears detention is here used as an schema-

## Red Brigades Threaten to Kill Naples Official

By Robert Kaiser  
*Washington Post Service*

**ROME** — Members of the Red Brigades in Naples have threatened to kill Ciro Cirillo, a prominent local politician held captive for more than two months, unless the city government accepts demands it previously had refused.

The "death sentence" against Mr. Cirillo came Thursday, three days after the Red Brigades left the bullet-riddled body of another hostage, Giuseppe Taliacro, an industrial manager, in the trunk of an abandoned car in Venice.

Police feared that the terrorists in Naples would carry out their threat, because the Naples unit of the Red Brigades in a communiqué to the press had explicitly approved the Taliacro murder. Mr. Cirillo is a member of the Naples regional government.

The Red Brigades also are holding Renzo Sandrucci, an Alfa Romeo executive kidnapped near Milan just over a month ago, and Roberto Pecci, brother of an avowed former leader of the Brigades, Patrizio Pecci, who has furnished the police with valuable information since being arrested more than a year ago.

## Swiss Court Convicts E. German of Spying

By Robert Kaiser  
*Washington Post Service*

**ZURICH** — A court has convicted an East German of spying and sentenced him to 18 months in prison to be followed by a 15-year ban on re-entering Switzerland.

Adolf Dann, 39, arrived in Switzerland in March, deposited a "large amount of money" in a Zurich bank and began spying on other East Germans, the prosecu-



ON THE ROAD AGAIN — Men dressed in Tyrolean garb pull a cannon, dating from the Napoleonic Wars, around Innsbruck, Austria, as part of a show for tourists. The cannon, last fired in 1809 against French troops, is kept in a museum between trips around the city.

# California to Begin Aerial Spraying Against Fruit Fly

From Agency Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. government told Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California on Friday to approve aerial spraying of areas infested by Mediterranean fruit flies or face a quarantine of many of the state's agricultural products beginning on Monday. Within hours, Gov. Brown said he was bowing to the pressure and said the spraying would begin.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said at a news conference that the infestation of Mediterranean flies has raised concern about the safety of fruit and other crops in other states and for U.S. export markets.

"We are prepared, indeed, intend to entirely quarantine the state of California on Monday unless severe, immediate action is taken" to spray what the department referred to as an 80-square-mile area of infestation, Mr. Block said.

## Task Force

Even if California goes ahead with the spraying, Mr. Block said, the federal government still may quarantine the state or may merely extend the existing three-county

quarantine to additional counties. He said he was dispatching a department task force to California during the weekend to assess the situation.

Gov. Brown said at a news conference in Los Angeles on Friday that the impending Agriculture Department quarantine "leaves California with no alternative. We are being forced into aerial spraying."

California agricultural officials conceded that the new outbreak was a result of a state biological control effort that failed.

## 3.5-Billion Flies

When at least 200,000 purportedly sterile male fruit flies, from Peruvian suppliers, were released, some evidently bred with females and produced the newly discovered larvae. Earlier, the fruit fly was believed to have been eradicated by a \$22-million stripping, spraying and biological campaign.

In all, the state has released 3.5-billion flies, hatched from eggs irradiated with radioactive cobalt to render the flies that emerged from them sterile. The release is made, at this point, in a ratio of at least 100 sterile male flies to every fertile female fly estimated at large in the population.

This is intended to give each fertile female a 100-to-1 chance of mating with an infertile male. Because female mate only once per breeding cycle, the chances are also 100 to 1 that she will lay infertile eggs. Under average conditions a female will lay 400 eggs.

The fly is considered the most destructive of orchard pests because its eggs are deposited in the skin of green fruit. The fruit drops off the tree prematurely or rots when the eggs hatch and fly larvae begin to feed on the flesh.

California now has a 630-square-mile area east and south of San Francisco under quarantine. Gov. Brown had called out the National Guard and used volunteers to stop motorists leaving the area to look for fruit and to strip backyard fruit trees.

Spraying of the pesticide Malathion will begin in the infested area south and east of San Francisco as soon as safety procedures are worked out and residents informed, Gov. Brown said.

Not all agricultural products were included in the threatened quarantine, officials said. Only crops that are prime host plants, such as citrus fruit, apples, avocados, cherries, dates, grapes, olives, peaches, pears and some types of berries were safe to use.

In refusing earlier to order the aerial spraying, Gov. Brown had cited citizen protests and scientific studies that say Malathion could potentially cause cancer and birth defects. He had promised that the state would continue to release infertile male flies and ordered massive fruit-stripping and ground-spraying efforts.

Other experts, however, say the concentration of Malathion that

would be used in the spraying is safe. The Environmental Protection Agency takes the position that Malathion, a derivative of nerve gas that has been used against fruit flies for years, is safe to use.

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In his letter, Mr. Pastora said he was resigning to absolve the Nicaraguan government — which has been blamed for exporting arms to insurgents in El Salvador and fomenting revolution in Central America — from any responsibility for his future actions.

A statewide quarantine would prohibit movement from California of those kinds of crops unless they had been inspected and found free of the Mediterranean flies or fumigated. California produces roughly half of the nation's summertime produce.

"I can no longer stand to see peasants burned to death inside embassies, nor can I tolerate seeing priests killed while saying Mass or fulfilling the mandate of the true Christ," Mr. Pastora said. "I can no longer tolerate seeing defenseless brother peoples dying of hunger without being able to fire my revolutionary rifle."

The mention of peasants burned inside embassies refers to the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City, where a police attack to clear out protesting peasants caused a

blaze that reportedly killed 39 persons on Jan. 31, 1980. The killing of priests refers to the death of Archbishop Oscar A. Romero, slain by presumed rightist gunmen on March 24, 1980, while saying Mass in San Salvador.

Mr. Pastora's departure was an



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# 'Commander Zero' Quits Managua Post

By Juan Vasquez  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**MANAGUA** — Eden Pastora, the Sandinistas' "Commander Zero," has resigned as Nicaragua's vice defense minister to fight in guerrilla struggles "wherever my responsibilities lead me."

"I march to where there is the smell of gunpowder," Mr. Pastora said in his letter of resignation to Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

Although a vice minister and commander of the Sandinista militia, a civil guard, he was never apart of either the 15-member Cabinet or the all-powerful nine-man ruling body of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. This was true despite his status as one of the nation's most popular guerrilla leaders.

The whereabouts of Mr. Pastora and a close friend, Jose Valdivia, vice minister of the interior, were not known. Immigration authorities said they had crossed into Costa Rica on Tuesday.

Mr. Pastora's ultimate destination was believed to be Panama and a possible reunion with Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, a former president and close friend.

[The Panamanian newspaper La

República said Thursday that Mr. Pastora arrived in Panama to visit Hugo Spadafora, a friend and wealthy Panamanian adventurer

who fought with the Sandinistas against Mr. Somoza. United Press International reported from Panama City.

[La República said that Mr. Pas-

tora was planning to join Mr. Spadafora, who has said he planned to form an international brigade of revolutionaries to fight with unspecified "national liberation movements."

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was resigning to absolve the Nicaraguan government — which has been blamed for exporting arms to

insurgents in El Salvador and fomenting revolution in Central America — from any responsibility for his future actions.

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Archbishop Oscar A. Romero,

slain by presumed rightist gunmen

## Separate, Unequal, British

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did not alter her chilly style in her initial plea for an end to Britain's urban riots. Nor did she reveal any new insight as a result of the disorders, which have spread from Liverpool to London and Manchester. But she and all Britain will likely draw some powerful lessons from this first experience with such disturbances, as Americans did in the '60s. They are important lessons for Britain and for America still.

Britain for years enjoyed the security of a homogeneous population. That, more than civilized manners, preserved domestic peace. Little wonder, then, that for more than a decade the British have been jittery over an influx of Asians, Africans and West Indians — former colonial subjects seeking a better life.

At the same time, Britain's inner cities have experienced a familiar decline, complicated by British traditions of class that consign large numbers of whites and blacks to a certain kind of education, occupation and place.

Over the years the British have responded ambivalently to social change. The better instinct has been to adopt race-relations and community-development programs and to emulate laws and social policies applied in the United States. The Race Relations Act, for example, is a virtual carbon copy of America's 1964 Civil Rights Act.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Deadly Obtuse, at Best

When the stubbornly stupid meet the stupidly stubborn, the result, predictably, will be two losers. That may be an unfair characterization of the face-off between the IRA prisoners in the Maze and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, but many would agree that at this point it does not miss the mark by much. The test of wills has passed the stage where it is any longer about the right of the prisoners to have political status. It now centers on the specific conditions of their incarceration and whether there is to be direct contact between the prisoners and the government before or after the end of the hunger strike — that has already claimed four lives.

It looked as though the Irish Committee for Justice and Peace had bridged the gap just before Joe McDonnell died on the 61st day of his fast. But the government seemed

to vacillate and the incipient agreement fell apart. If the remaining differences over clothing, work and association between prisoners are other than trivial, the British government has failed to make that clear. But neither have the prisoners. If any of the eight men still fasting should die to win a minor concession on dress or how many prisoners can assemble at one time, it will weigh heavily on the heads of the IRA decision-makers.

Mrs. Thatcher rightly held to her principle that the Maze prisoners are not entitled to political status. She has won that battle. It is foolish now to stick to any arbitrary notion of what prisoners should or should not wear and what constitutes or does not constitute acceptable work for them. This is a moment in which flexibility, not rigidity, would be a clear sign of leadership and strength.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Iranian Assets Case

There was nothing surprising about the way in which the Supreme Court disposed of the Iranian assets case. By deciding the legal issues so narrowly that their resolution will have little effect on other situations, the justices avoided an unnecessary broadening of presidential powers. At the same time, they upheld the power of the president to find extraordinary solutions to critical international problems at least as long as Congress acquiesces. Any other decision would have raised grave doubts abroad about the authority of U.S. presidents in international negotiations or the good faith of the U.S. government in carrying out its commitments.

In the long run, this decision could be an expensive one for U.S. taxpayers. That is because the court made clear that the corporations and businessmen who claim Iran owes them money can sue the U.S. government — although it is not certain they will win — if their claims are not satisfactorily disposed of elsewhere. Whether that happens depends to a large extent on the good faith with which the government of Iran carries out the commitments it made last January.

The effect of the agreement under which the hostages were released was to free Iranian assets in the United States and transfer the legal claims that businessmen had against

the Iranian government to a special international tribunal. That tribunal was given a fund of \$1 billion to pay the debt and damage claims that it finds justified, and the Iranian government agreed to provide more money if needed.

In theory, the arrangement should make the businessmen whole. If it doesn't, if Iran fails to produce additional funds upon demand, the businessmen will be back in U.S. courts trying to collect their money from Uncle Sam. In that sense — and this is critical to the ease with which the justices disposed of the case — the businessmen are in no worse shape, and in some ways are better off, than they would have been if the agreement had not been signed.

Once the hostages were released, there was a strong temptation for the U.S. government to repudiate the rest of the agreement; it was, after all, made under duress. The Supreme Court could have accomplished the same end by ruling that the agreement violated U.S. law. But by resisting that temptation and now by the court's decision upholding President Carter's authority to act as he did, the country has escaped from this terrible incident with at least its reputation for keeping its word intact.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### A Long Bastille Day Weekend

In France, overheated and overcrowded prisons are about to explode. In Northern Ireland, IRA inmates are dying one after the other. In El Salvador it's murder unlimited. In Chile, order reigns. In Asia the refugees keep looking for refuge. Poland fears the summer. Afghanistan resists in silence. Iran rants on. Purges are under way just about everywhere.

The South is hungry, the North is afraid. Happy weekend, everybody!

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### On French Industrial Policy

The French government will proceed apace with its promises-threats to nationalize virtually

— From *The Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1906

LONDON — Mr. William Jennings Bryan has now indirectly expressed himself on the subject of business and government reform in connection with his probable candidacy for the Democratic nomination, and since he began his trip around the world last September he has made a point of meeting the reform leaders of the various countries he has visited. While in Russia, Mr. Bryan was in consultation many times with leaders of the Duma, and gleaned from these interviews an insight into the turbulent affairs of the Czar's domain as they appear to the men who are now molding the future of Europe. He also attended sessions of the Duma, which is the embodiment of the Russian reform movement.

BERLIN — The financial situation in Germany was more menacing than ever today despite the accord on the Hoover plan. President Hans Luther of the Reichsbank has made an urgent plea in London and Paris for immediate financial help to avert a German financial crash, but he has encountered French demands that Chancellor Brüning has refused. British Foreign Minister Henderson has urged the chancellor to agree swiftly to abandon the German customs union with Austria and suspend further building of "pocket" battleships. But high German authorities declared that this would furnish grist for the mill of Hitlerism, assuring the German Fascist group hundreds of thousands of new votes.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1931

The argument is, you say, that if the United States helps the Europeans in these economic areas, they will help in the security area. It cheers me up, of course, to learn from you that their patience with us is not yet exhausted, but I have always thought that our main

## Letters

### Who Helps Whom?

There must be many of us wondering what the purpose or message was of your editorial "A European Messenger" (IHT, July 7). My own conclusion is that the author did not know himself.

The Europeans want the United States to give more aid to developing countries so that developing countries can buy more European manufactured goods, you say. I translate: The Europeans want more U.S. aid for themselves.

The U.S. effort to fight inflation involves high interest rates that hurt Americans as well as Europeans. Europeans proclaim price stability to be the priority objective of their economic policy, but find it politically convenient to blame the United States for the fact that it hurts. So let them unveil their plan to stop inflation painlessly. It will be the miracle of the century, and Americans will be exceedingly grateful.

The argument is, you say, that if the United States helps the Europeans in these economic areas, they will help in the security area. It cheers me up, of course, to learn from you that their patience with us is not yet exhausted, but I have always thought that our main

problem in the security area is how to protect them. What kind of a deal is this?

JAN TUMLR.  
Verviers, Switzerland.

### Brains in Portugal

The article (IHT, July 2) confirming the possible development of fascism in Portugal is good news for anyone who has lived here. Since the revolution, this once attractive country has lapsed into the ultimate permissive society. Laws go unenforced, trash uncollected and mail undelivered, and chaos is always in the offing.

It is natural that only 0.3 percent are of rightist persuasion. It represents the grand total of the electorate that has any brains or guts. The Portuguese experience under Salazar was a good one, their best since the fall of the monarchy. Writers like Pottinger ought to be ashamed of themselves. They can't seem to assign any other terms to discipline and organization except fascism, right-wing extremism or repressive dictatorship. This writer lived under the best of them, not over 40 years ago, and there's no comparison.

Here's hoping there's hope for

these patriots to get this beautiful little country back on track before it disintegrates into nothingness.

SAUL GOLDBERG.  
Estoril, Portugal.

handgun control, not merely for registering the guns but for banning them from private possession.

Of course criminals will have handguns, and one of these days they will even have nuclear-powered ones. There will always be criminals to steal, to help addicts obtain drugs, and to murder. Legal controls are not directed solely at such premeditated crime, but also at reducing the opportunity for the more frequent violent acts by that large segment of the population subject to emotional outburst — fits of temper leading

to temporary insanity, as in family feuds and bar incidents.

If controlling handguns means that "only criminals will have them," that's beneficial. It would help identify the criminals and it would help reduce violent crime by about 90 percent. This is the difference between the incidence of murder by handguns in countries with controls (Sweden, Japan, Canada, Britain and France) and in our recklessly violence-prone United States.

CHARLES B. HUNT.  
Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Ottawa: Schmidt Awaits Reagan

By Flora Lewis

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt finds it astonishing to ponder that he will be the senior participant at the Ottawa summit of industrial nations this month.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher, the only other leader who was present at last year's seven-nation meeting, took office three years ago. Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau was out for a while, and the United States, France, Italy and Japan all have newcomers at the helm. Meanwhile, across the world in the Kremlin, there have been scant changes in a generation.

Yet there has been a lot of preparation, a lot of bilateral meetings and diplomatic homework done. So if there are any surprising collusions, it will be the result of deliberate indifference to the signals pouring out from various capitals. Also, there is a certain dynamic of Western summity that constrains the players to moderate their demands on each other and give an appearance of mutual support, even if the issues are sure to produce clashes later.

This time, however, an extra dif-

ference faces the people who make decisions for the West in their efforts to maintain cooperation and adjust to changing times. The key problem can be summed up in one of Schmidt's phrases. "I like President Reagan as a person," the chancellor said in conversation here, "but I can't say that about his foreign policy because I don't know what it is."

Schmidt has found himself recently in something of a corner facing his own public and his own party with the argument that Washington is indeed willing to talk with Moscow. His patience, which he never claimed as a long suit, is running out for having to explain the United States. Because there still hasn't been a clear statement from the top on America's intentions toward the world.

"I really want American leadership," he said. "But leadership is when you give a direction. So far, I don't see one."

The need for continuity in the world arena, for predictability, is one of Schmidt's pet points. Without it, leaders can't predict one another's reactions. That is extremely dangerous in the nuclear age.

The importance of being able to calculate other countries' intentions applies to economic as well as to political and military relations, in Schmidt's view, but it is vital in the great issues of peace. So the Europeans in general, and Schmidt in particular despite his dislike for ex-President Carter, were not happy to hear a new American administration say it is reviewing everything and will announce new policies when it is ready.

They are not much interested in Washington's bureaucratic infighting. The American debate about when and how Reagan should make a major speech seems beside the point here. The point is what can be taken for granted from the past record, and if changes are going to be made, exactly where the United States stands now.

This applies to negotiations on medium-range missiles for Europe and long-range missiles under SALT. It applies to U.S. plans on military sales to China, which Schmidt sees as such a sensitive issue for the Russians that it seems to contradict assurances about

seeking a more balanced relation with Moscow.

It applies to U.S. policy in the Middle East and Africa. Bonn is so concerned that Western efforts for a Namibian settlement are being frittered away, while Washington argues with itself about trying to cajole South Africa, that it has called for a foreign ministers

**Allies cannot rely on adversaries — they have to rely on each other.**

meeting on the subject alongside the Ottawa summit.

True, Americans are not the only ones who shift the switches now and then. Democratic countries all change casts from time to time and learn to live with it. Moscow, with the same facts in the same chairs, pulls surprises.

Schmidt is remarkably unfazed about what he considers President Leonid Brezhnev's violation of their joint 1978 communiqué in Bonn on maintaining nuclear equilibrium. He says it was clearly understood by both that this included Euro-missiles, and nevertheless the Russians went right on deploying SS-20s to their present preponderance.

Perhaps Brezhnev was persuaded or obliged to change his mind, Schmidt suggests, but he doesn't think he was deliberately misled by the Soviet leader. After they had quarreled for more than an hour about what the statistics in their respective stacks of secret documents showed about balance, Brezhnev swept all the papers on the floor and proposed agreement in principle.

Schmidt has been told that Brezhnev seems to have a guilty conscience about the promise to him, but Schmidt isn't angry about it.

The paradox is understandable. Allies don't really rely on their adversaries, but they have to rely on each other. The allies urgently want to hear America's voice speaking clearly from the top.

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## Ottawa: The West Looks South

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — If Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau gets his way, the Western summit that starts in Ottawa on July 19 is going to focus firmly on the growing North-South divide. He still has to persuade Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher not to make Atlantic problems the dominant issue, but he has the others with him. A world summit is to follow in October in Mexico City to discuss recommendations of the Brandt Commission.

To agree to discuss the issue seriously is one hurdle. To forge a consensus on an approach to a solution is quite another. The job is not going to be made easier if the Western leaders decide to have a quick read of the Brandt report en route to Ottawa. White

wealth above ground rather than below it. The way to do that is for the West to agree that governments which contribute substantial additional funds to the IMF and the World Bank ought to be given a guaranteed rate of return. In short, index OPEC's contributions to make sure that the history of the last five years, when OPEC lost more than 40 percent of its investment through inflation, does not repeat itself.

The West should agree to do this on two conditions. First, that OPEC contribute enormous sums, and second, that these funds be loaned for longer periods than can be obtained from commercial banks. Any country could invest in the IMF and the World Bank if it met these criteria, although in practice only OPEC members could afford it.

If the West made this deal, and combined it with the offer of an extra share in the voting power on the World Bank and IMF boards, it could reasonably expect OPEC, in return, to guarantee that future oil price increases would be measured and steady.

If a large amount of liquidity were made available to the IMF and the World Bank, the sword of Damocles that hangs over the private banking system and the world economy would be removed. The Third World, fueled by low-interest loans, could return to economic growth and resume buying significant quantities of the products of Western industry.

If course other things need to be done as well, so that the Third World can sell the West its goods more cheaply, thus contributing to easing the inflationary pressures on the Western economies. Oil conservation efforts must be more determined, so that OPEC can make its oil last longer. The West must help the Third World overcome horrendous agricultural bottlenecks and food shortages.

The North and the South, Heath concludes, have "common economic, humanitarian and political interests which have inextricably intertwined their destinies." So far they have acted too independently and without a sense of real priorities.

Heath observes that the South has changed its rhetoric from the confrontational days of the "new economic order," when it had a long shopping list. Now it is putting its hopes in the Brandt report and its message of mutual salvation.

Will the West grab this chance? Heath wonders whether its leadership collectively is wise enough to seize this opportunity. All he can do is lobby and persuade. He has spoken at 200 meetings on the subject in the last 12 months. He has talked endlessly to senior bankers, industrialists, oil sheiks and elected politicians. It is up to the heads of government in Ottawa to make the leap forward.

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## Death' Redefined by U.S. Panel

By Robert Reinhold  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A presidential commission has recommended that individual states endorse the concept that human life ends when the brain stops functioning. It urged all 50 states to adopt a single uniform law defining death as "irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem."

The recommendation reflects a growing medical and legal consensus to redefine the moment when a human life ends. The consensus has developed as medical advances in life-sustaining methods have rendered the old legal definition, based on breathing and heartbeat, meaningless in many cases.

The law proposed Thursday has been backed by the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association, both of which dropped their own proposed definitions of death in favor of the presidential panel's similar version.

The action was taken by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, established by Congress in 1978 to examine the growing ethical issues created by recent advances in biology and medicine. The commission chairman is Morris B. Abram, a New York lawyer, former president of Brandeis University.

All eight of the 11 commissioners present Thursday at their meeting at Arlie House, a conference center near Warrenton, Va., voted

for the new "Uniform Determination of Death Act."

It reads, in its entirety:

"An individual who has sustained either (1) irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, or (2) irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem, is dead. A determination of death must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards."

In a letter prepared for President Reagan and the leaders of the House and Senate, the commission said, "We have concluded that, in the light of the ever-increasing powers of biomedical science and practice, a statute is needed to provide a clear and socially accepted standard for making determination of death."

The panel purposely avoided specifying how cessation of brain function should be determined, contending that the criteria, given constant changes in medical knowledge, should be left to physicians.

Twenty-seven states have adopted brain-oriented definitions of death of varying types, and judicial decisions have begun to create a new definition in some of the remaining states. "State-by-state variation is not justified on a matter that is so fundamental and that rests on biological facts of universal applicability," the panel stated in a 96-page report accompanying the proposal.

The proposed law, which the commission fashioned after hearing testimony from legal, medical and religious leaders, represents a relatively conservative resolution of the issue because it requires cessation of brain stem function before

### U.S. Navy, in Bid to Reshape Image, Cracks Down on Drugs and Beards

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Navy has set out to improve its image and restore pride among the ranks, ordering a crackdown on illegal drug use and reversing a decade-old policy that permitted beards.

The get-tough messages sent by the chief of naval operations Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, clearly were designed to stiffen discipline among lower-ranking seamen and to signal officers that responsibility for "pride and professionalism" in the Navy rests with them.

On Thursday, Adm. Hayward ordered penalties toughened for drug abuse. The order came seven months after the Navy found that 48 percent of about 2,000 men up to the rank of 2d class petty officer used marijuana at the naval bases in San Diego, Calif., and Norfolk, Va. Six of the 14 men killed in the crash of a plane aboard the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz in May were found to have used marijuana.

"The long-term decay caused by drug abuse cannot be tolerated," Adm. Hayward said in the message sent worldwide. "Commanding officers must convey a consistently tough intolerance to drug abuse that will be understood clearly by all in the chain of command."

Mr. Ashlock said the pilot radioed when the plane was about 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Miami that it was being hijacked. The spokesman said there was no immediate word on the identity of the hijackers or the manner used to divert the flight.

Fred Farrar, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman in Washington, said preparations were being made for the plane's return to the United States.

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## Meyer Levin, Best-Selling Novelist, Dies

From Associated Press

**JERUSALEM** — Meyer Levin, 75, the Jewish-American author who wrote the historical novel "Compulsion" based on the Leopold-Loeb murder case in the 1920s, died of a stroke at a Jerusalem hospital Thursday.

Mr. Levin, born of Russian-Jewish immigrants in 1905, grew up in a poor Jewish neighborhood in Chicago and went on from an ear-

ly weakling masquerading as a bully.

In the 1930s, when Dr. Langer was in Vienna, he studied with and was analyzed by Anna Freud.

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## OBITUARIES

Isabella Gardner

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Isabella Gardner, 66, a poet whose latest book, "That Was Then," was nominated for an American Book Award this year, died Tuesday in

## UN News Curbs Are Assailed by U.S. Legislators

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — A panel of congressional representatives has testified that the United States should oppose all attempts by a UN agency to impose restrictions on press freedoms around the world.

Freedom of the press is a "non-negotiable issue," Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, said Thursday. He said the United States should work to ensure the "future and survival" of such freedom.

## Dr. Walter C. Langer

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Dr. Walter C. Langer, 82, a U.S. psychoanalyst who produced a secret and prophetic psychological study of Hitler for the Office of Strategic Services in 1943, died July 4 in Sarasota, Fla.

Dr. Langer's analysis of Hitler was undertaken at the height of World War II at the request of Gen. William J. Donovan, head of the OSS. It accurately predicted his suicide. In 1972, the work was published as "The Mind of Adolf Hitler" and became a best seller.

The study was not offered as a psychoanalysis because the subject was never interviewed. But after talking to a score of persons who had known Hitler and were available to U.S. intelligence agencies,

Testifying before the House subcommittee on human rights and international organizations, Sen. Quayle condemned efforts by the Unesco to promote a "new world information order" that would call for the regulation and licensing of journalists.

He was joined by Reps. Millard H. Fenwick, Republican of New Jersey, and Robert N.

Shamansky, Democrat of Ohio, co-authors of a House resolution condemning the Unesco plan.

"If we don't stand up for this, then we don't stand up for anything," said Rep. Shamansky, characterizing the UN agency's efforts as being "in support of tyranny and thought-control."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 17)

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## Arts Travel Leisure

# Romain Gary's Ghost Story

by Joan Dupont

**P**ARIS — On July 1, just in time for summer reading, the best-selling French novelist Emile Ajar came out with a new book. Much to the surprise of his publishers and public, his "L'Homme qui l'on croit" ("The Man He Was Believed to Be") revealed a hoax.

Romain Gary (winner of France's Prix Goncourt in 1956 for "Les Racines du Ciel") and his young second cousin, Paul Pavlovitch, alias Emile Ajar (1975 Prix Goncourt for "La Vie devant soi"), had pulled off the literary sting of the century: Gary, author of 25 books in French and five in English, had also written "Ajar's" four novels.

When "Gros Calin" ("Big Hug") appeared in 1974, authored by the unknown Ajar, critics hailed an authentic new voice. A year later, his "La Vie devant soi" (Momo, in English) created a sensation. The story of young Momo growing up under the tutelage of Madame Rosa, ex-prostitute and substitute mother, was made into an Academy award-winning film called "Madame Rosa."

Ajar, a pale, wild-looking man with a mustache, was absent from all festivities. Light-footed as the legendary Scarlet Pimpernel, he turned down the Goncourt, ducked his admirers and won the reputation of being a bit "mental." There were those who suspected that the ghost behind Ajar was his older cousin, but Gary effectively squelched the rumors.

"Homme qui l'on croit," Pavlovitch's first book under his own name, tells the story of the Faustian contract with his brilliant "Miracle Uncle." The adventure started as a lark nearly 10 years ago and ended last December, when Romain Gary put a pistol to his mouth, closing his career and that of the talented Ajar.

The French literary establishment took Gary's mysterious suicide fairly calmly; the news that Emile Ajar was a fabrication provoked something like hysteria. The Prix Goncourt, after all, is given only once in an author's lifetime. A feeling of outrage was in the air, as if France's favorite son had been kidnapped, leaving in his place a wily elder statesman whose penchant for disguise was familiar.

Much admired as a writer, Gary was perhaps less loved as a man. Now he was having a ghostly last laugh at the expense of his detractors. Few laughed back. "Did Gary write all the Goncourts?" queried one critic testily. According to Le Figaro, "France's literary maifou was plunged in a mood of mad, unhealthy excitement."

Some critics decided that the author of "L'Homme qui l'on croit" was not credible: The book was too elegant, too well written to have been penned by the poor relative who served as Gary's secretary. Having admitted that he was not Emile Ajar, Paul Pavlovitch was now accused of not being Paul Pavlovitch. Suspicion lingers that Gary is the author of the last book as well," reported Le Monde.

Of course, both men were unavailable for comment. To add to the confusion, Gary had decimated that Diego, the son he had with Jean Seberg, should be the one to divulge the truth, so there were extra lawyers and considerable sourness from that side of the family. That Gary should prefer his son to his stand-in was natural, but it is a curious inheritance to leave the child of two suicides.

And what about poor Paul Pavlovitch? The

mustache from his Goncourt-dodging days now shaved off, Pavlovitch appeared on Bernard Pivot's literary television talk show "Apostrophes" on July 3 trembling like a leaf, to explain why he had to write his own book. (See article below) He looked more like victim than profiteer of the magnificent scandal.

Why did he do it? First for the fun, then for the money. Finally, stunned with inertia, he went along with the act. Admiring of his older cousin from childhood, he reluctantly accepted his cast-off finery and then, in 1973, a brand new identity. The miraculous uncle was charming and tyrannical. A dashing figure, Gary sported his war medals and Legion of Honor ribbon; he also enjoyed making up on occasion, darkening his arched brows and accentuating the Mephistophelean beard.

Unmasking the real Romain Gary, discovering why he needed to invent another self, is not easy. After 300 pages of "L'Homme qui l'on croit," Pavlovitch is aware that he has merely peeled off a few layers — author, adventurer, diplomat — touching on Gary's need for mystification, but leaving the mystery of the man intact.

Romain Gary, according to family legend, was the illegitimate son of a famous Georgian actor called Mosjoukine. When Gary was 8, his mother took him from Moscow to Warsaw — and poor ghetto life. When he was 14, they

left Warsaw for France, settling in Nice, the favorite place of Czars-in-exile.

Pavlovitch describes her ambitions for her son as those of a woman "who has missed out on the love of her life. She never says, 'I love you.' She insists he be a success. Not knowing how to hold on to her lover, Mosjoukine, the Don Juan of the 1920s, she manipulates her son. There is no question of love. Romain had to become 'ambassador and writer.' Romain is the bastard."

"Promesse de l'Aube" (Promise at Dawn),



Literary sting of the century: The late Romain Gary with (inset) his cousin Paul Pavlovitch, alias "Emile Ajar."

Gary's early autobiographical novel, tells the strange story of how his mother tricked him by concealing her death. She died when Romain was in England with the Royal Air Force. "She took her precautions," he explains, writing him 250 letters from her sick bed, which she then gave to a friend in Switzerland to send to Gary at staggered intervals.

Gary was still receiving letters 3½ years after her death. When he discovered the deceit, he marveled at her ingenuity and went on to fulfill her prophecy. After the war, he took up his

career as a diplomat, just as she had wished. As French consul in Los Angeles, he met Jean Seberg in 1958. Years later, when the couple separated, she was to warn cousin Pavlovitch, "Be careful: Romain is a cannibal. Don't get too close."

Pavlovitch continues, "I never thought of myself as a writer," said Pavlovitch, "but after Romain committed suicide, I didn't have enough strength to keep silent. I knew I had this extraordinary story to tell, and that I could write it."

"He manipulated me," admitted Pavlovitch on "Apostrophes," "but I was there to be manipulated." The breaking point came one day when Gary gave his cousin a passage to type that recounted the seduction of Pavlovitch's mother by her benefactor and cousin, Romain Gary.

"I had great fun, good-bye and thank you."

But is this his last word? ■

## The Pivot Effect, or, how TV Can Make an Instant Best Seller

by Thomas Kamm

**P**ARIS — Paris' 17th arrondissement is one of contrasts and contradictions: The west is wealthy, bourgeois and quiet; the east is lower middle-class, slightly run down, noisy. It seems fitting that this is the quarter where Bernard Pivot chose to make his home, for he has succeeded in meshing the intellectual and the popular.

In France, where one accedes to the rank of intellectual by writing long books that few people read but everybody talks about — or by expressing forceful opinions on every conceivable subject — Bernard Pivot is an exception. His latest book is about a soccer team, and he has made his mark by asking naive questions.

Yet he is a pillar of what Regis Debray — the French radical recently appointed foreign affairs adviser to President Francois Mitterrand — calls "intellectual power." As host of "Apostrophes," a weekly literary talk show on

French television, Pivot, 46, has become the arbiter of French publishing, a man who can turn almost any book into a best seller. He can also make news, as he did on July 3 when he interviewed Paul Pavlovitch about Romain Gary (see above). This week Pavlovitch's book is on France Soir's best-seller list.

When Pivot sneezes, French publishing catches a cold. When Pivot is bored, the bookshops are empty," a journalist once wrote. "He is the big boss of French publishing. The Citizen Kane of the book world," he added, unafraid of a touch of hyperbole.

Pivot is more down-to-earth. "It is not because an author appears on 'Apostrophes' that he becomes a best seller. Or else I would have invented an infernal machine that produces best sellers and that would be awful," he said in a recent interview. "There is a 'Pivot effect' on certain authors, but one mustn't think that an author who does not appear on 'Apostrophes' is doomed. That would be silly."

The power, nevertheless, is real. In France, writing outranks politics, writers are adored like rock stars, and the publication of books by thinkers like Bernard-Henri Levy (see article on page 9W) are turned into national events. Whoever wields power over the book world wields power over French intellectual life. Between 2.5 and 5.5 million Frenchmen stay home on Friday nights to watch four or five writers joust verbally for 90 minutes.

Publishers claim that almost any book mentioned on "Apostrophes" increases its sales by 20 to 35 percent and that writers are not really considered as such until they appear on the show. Bookstores put up signs that read "Apostrophes" to display the works discussed on the show, and a survey published last year revealed that 36 percent of regular book

buyers bought books after watching "Apostrophes."

Pivot accepts all this with modesty. He believes that given the medium and the aims of the show, such influence is unavoidable. "The goal of the program is to promote reading, to make the French buy books and read them. If the program did not fulfill this role, it would be discontinued," he said.

"People ask me: 'Doesn't it prevent you from sleeping to have so much power over books?' I wouldn't be able to sleep if I didn't have any power. That would mean that the program is terrible, that it is not watched, that people don't care what the authors say and that I should be doing something else."

While he admits that the show gives him influence, he does not understand why he is considered a cultural phenomenon. He is surprised when people come to interview him and respects the labels journalists have given him, such as "a prophet of publishing" or a national institution. "It exasperates me."

"There is one thing I don't like at all, and that is being considered a star. I am simply a journalist. It is television that gives me this power. The day I no longer appear on television, I will be forgotten."

Yet there is something special about Pivot that makes him immediately sympathetic to his audience and makes "Apostrophes" a success. A rival literary show on another channel has not generated what the French call "the Pivot effect" on the sale of books.

Pivot's success may lie in the fact that he is not an intellectual himself. After receiving a degree in journalism, he was offered a job with Le Figaro Littéraire, the Figaro's book supplement. "After a few questions, the editor realized that I had not read much," he recalled.

But I told him I was from Lyons and that my father had land in the Beaujolais. He asked me if my father made good Beaujolais wine. I said yes. Could I send him some? I said yes. And that's how I got the job."

His taste for good food and soccer is as well known as his love of books. He greets a visitor at the door in slippers, ushering him into the airy living room whose shelves, surprisingly for someone who receives 25 books a day, carry few books and, before the interview begins, questions him on the prospects of soccer in the United States. "Do you think it will become a national sport?" he asks, an earnest look in his eyes.

This is the style he uses on television, whether talking to popular novelists like Jeanne Bourin or Maurice Deniziere, literary heavyweights like Marguerite Yourcenar, Norman Mailer, William Styron, Nobel Prize winners Isaac Bashevis Singer, philosophers Vladimir Jankelevitch and Edgar Morin, sociologist Raymond Aron or presidents: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing once appeared on the show to discuss Guy de Maupassant.

Sitting mischievously and avoiding French intellectual jargon, he asks questions in a deliberately naive style that belies a perceptive mind and a good knowledge of literature. Pivot's style forces his interlocutors to simplify their language, if not their ideas, and recount their books rather than explain them. The atmosphere is chatty and intimate. The result, more often than not, is a lively and interesting debate.

"There was an enormous cultural barrier between the viewer, who is not expected to know much, and the writer who knows everything," says Jankelevitch. "They wonder 'How can I prolong this discussion? How can I bring this marvelous man that Jankelevitch is into my house?' The only way is to buy his book and read it." That, briefly, is the Pivot effect.

body does, with a bit of humor, a bit of kindness and also, occasionally, a bit of nastiness, I tried to bring the producers of culture and the consumers of ideas closer together. I think it has worked."

The desire to popularize literature has made "Apostrophes" anathema to some intellectuals. "There is contempt for popular contemporary books among those who are leftists and want to be close to the people," said Robert Laflont, head of the French publishing house that bears his name. "This is the dilemma of our intellectuals: If it's successful, it's condemned."

But Pivot says he "doesn't care a bit" about the judgments of intellectuals: "A television program is designed to be watched. If I did a show to be watched only by those who have a degree in philosophy, there wouldn't be anyone in front of the screen. If, on the other hand, I only did popular shows, I would also lose. What is interesting is to vary, to mix popular authors and unknown or difficult ones. That is how I have a chance of imposing the latter. It is because people watch the show thinking 'Well, we're going to see Francoise Sagan. That I can all of a sudden impose Jankelevitch.'

Vladimir Jankelevitch is a typical example of how "Apostrophes" can affect the sales of an author who makes a good impression. "Jankelevitch sold as many books in two weeks as he had sold during his whole lifetime, and it was a difficult book," Pivot said. "People are frustrated at the end of 'Apostrophes.' They wonder 'How can I prolong this discussion? How can I bring this marvelous man that Jankelevitch is into my house?' The only way is to buy his book and read it."

## Prague's 'Botels' Don't Float

by Betty Werther

**P**RAGUE — Oblivious to the soft rush of the river pouring over a nearby weir, a family of wild ducks swam gaily against the current. Farther upstream a lone fisherman, silhouetted in the early morning sun, lazily awaited his catch.

These gentle sights and sounds can be enjoyed not miles from civilization, but in the very heart of Prague, through the porthole windows of the "Albatros," eldest of the city's three floating hotels — known here as Botels.

Moored on the right bank of the Vltava near Svernov Bridge, the "Albatros" will soon celebrate her 12th birthday. Flat-bottomed like her sister ships, the "Admiral" and the "Racek" (Seagull), she looks like a cross between a sleek Mississippi steamboat without the paddles, and a sliced-off luxury ocean liner.

The "Albatros" was born largely of necessity, when in the 1960s it became obvious to managers in the tourist business that, while the Prague of the Hundred Towers" provided ample lodging for pigeons, other travelers needed beds.

A chronic lack of hotel facilities in Prague is even more acute than in other European cities. You can't simply scrap a few Baroque or Renaissance churches or palaces, and Prague, for the most part, is built of architectural treasures preserved intact.

In any case, the city's 54 hotels with an 8,500-bed capacity are highly insufficient for visitors — over 18 million last year — who come to Czechoslovakia (and inevitably spend at least a few days in the capital) for music or film festivals, trade fairs, the hunting season touring, drawn by the little country's natural and historic beauties, rendered all the more accessible by a highly favorable exchange rate.

Things were even worse in 1966 when a group of enterprising members of "Prague Restaurace," one of the city's 10 restaurant-hotel chains, realized that if land in the heart of the capital had run out, the Vltava River was running as deep and wide, if perhaps not quite so clear, as it had been in ancient times when Prague began growing in one of its soft bends.

They formed a delegation to visit a few boat-hotels in Amsterdam and Copenhagen," said Valerie Frantescova, the chain's first secretary in charge of construction. "Most of these, however, were converted boats requiring regular and costly repairs. This wasn't at all what they had in mind, so they decided to draw up their own plans from scratch."

Designed by a group of architects (led by Jan Pokorný) who were also responsible for the Czechoslovak pavilion at Expo 1967 in Montreal, the "Albatros" was begun in ship-

yards on an island in the Vltava, then floated to her present moorings, where she was completed in 1969 — for a total weight of 840 tons. The same procedure was followed for the "Admiral" opened in 1970, and the "Racek" in 1971. The boats measure 279 feet (93 meters) long by 33 feet (11 meters) wide.

The Botels were designed specifically as hotels, not boats. They are not meant to move, much less navigate. Thus no space is wasted on motors," said Frantescova, who thinks they are still unique in Europe and perhaps the world — though not for long, since the West Germans are studying them for use on the Rhine and the Hungarians for the Danube.

The boats are built on exactly the same model, with 180 beds each and three decks. The lower two are divided into 82 double cabins with bath, and eight corner suites. On the top deck, an elegant 60-seat restaurant and bar with dance floor opens out onto a terrace

among the rushes, while sportsmen and women can swim on water skis, in kayaks or behind the boats of swift-giding sculls.

Most foreign visitors, says Francois Kincl, director of the "Racek," "ask for local specialties, like mushrooms from the Bohemian forests, Prague ham, Moravian wines and, of course, Czech beer. Some insist on tasting *vegry*, *knedliky*, *zelot* (the popular abbreviation for *pecevne vegy*, *knedlik*, *zelot*, the roast pork, sauerkraut and dumplings dish that is a Czech classic). During the hunting season one can usually find hare, venison or game."

Despite the gangplanks leading up from quayside, the red and white life-saving buoys hanging on deck and the gently lapping water, the Botels are so firmly connected to the shore that any sense of movement is purely psychological. "I've felt the boat rock only once or twice in 10 years," said Milan Korcik, assistant director of the "Admiral." "And that was

during severe storms. I can't remember a single case of seasickness."

A cabin for two with bath (a shower, wash-bowl and toilet) costs around 180 crowns (\$18). A two-room suite, with windows on two sides of each room, costs around 317 crowns (about \$32). Room prices include service and taxes, but not breakfast.

Reservations for the Prague Botels may be made through the local agencies of Cekoslovak Travel Bureau, Paris 32, avenue de l'Opera, Paris 2, tel: 742-38-45; London 17-18 Old Bond Street, London W1X, tel: (01) 629-6058; Frankfurt-am-Main: Kaiserstrasse 54, tel: 0611/232975-7.

The sleek, 12-year-old boat-hotel "Albatros" is moored near Prague's Old Town bright with parasols matching multicolored tables and chairs.

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Each offers its own advantages. The "Albatros" is located nearer the Old Town area and the shopping district. The "Admiral" nestles against a riverbank covered with wild flowers and offers total calm after a 15-minute tram ride upstream. Waterfowl swim

by Donald Kirk

**K**OTO, Japan — In an age of revolutionary advances in science and technology, a shaven-headed Buddhist priest preserves the art of carving and painting Noh masks in a small room beside a hillside temple in this former imperial capital.

"These days people are trying to make everything efficiently and practically," says Shunrai Sakurai, 56, who 24 years ago began to make the highly stylized masks worn in traditional Japanese Noh drama. "But making a mask depends on how you feel, if you feel happy or sad, not on how you use a machine."

## Restaurant review

### Ray Barretto, King of Salsa

by Jeanne Brody

**P**ARIS — Ray Barretto, a 51-year-old New York-born Puerto Rican, is one of Salsa's most durable musicians (*See Weekend, March 28, 1981*). His versatility as a Conga drum artist has enabled him to move freely between the worlds of jazz and Salsa, both in the United States and in Europe, where he is now touring through July.

He has not only played with such jazz greats as Dizzy Gillespie and Charlie Parker and has numerous jazz albums to his credit — "Monte" recorded with Red Garland, "Canadian Sunset" with Gene Ammons and "California Dreamin'" with Wes Montgomery — but many recording successes in Salsa, his latest being "Rican-Struction" (which won three awards from Latin New York Magazine in 1980) and "Giant Force," nominated for a Grammy this year.

Ray Barretto often performs in Europe, at the Montreux Jazz Festival, the Olympia in Paris, the New Morning Club in Geneva. He was interviewed in New York before coming to Europe for his current tour.

"My first strategic mistake was not being born rich," Barretto recalled. "My second mistake was being born a member of a minority group. But I am proud to be what I am. I was born in Brooklyn but moved to Harlem when I was about 2. Later, I remember going hand in hand with my mother trying to move from there and being told in nicer parts of the city that they didn't want 'Spanish-speaking' in the building. The danger we face is that we begin

to believe we are inferior. As a Latin musician, you get to feel that maybe your music is second-rate, too. It's only through a long process of self-analysis that you get out of that."

When did you first start to play?

"When I was 17 I joined the army. I was stationed in Germany. Somehow I learned that there were some jam sessions at a black GI's club in Munich called the Olanda. I got a friend to drive me over one day and there I heard live jazz for the first time played by black soldiers and European musicians who used to sit in with them. Then someone played a record for me: Dizzy Gillespie with Chano Pozo. That was the first time I heard the Jazz-Latin marriage. That was the turning point in my life. The following night I sat in with one of the groups and played the back of an old banjo trying to imitate Chano Pozo.

Where did you begin professionally?

"After my discharge, I came back to New York, bought a pair of beat-up bongos and found a ramshackle club in Mount Vernon called the Bucket of Blood where they had jam sessions. Later I went to the Lido Club on 125th Street in Harlem, Benton Mews, The Club Harlem, Small's Paradise. I met Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, Roy Haynes and played with all of them."

Is Salsa different or the same as Latin-Jazz?

"Salsa is just a catchy label, something that is marketable, but essentially it's the same thing that's been around for 50 years now."

What about Salsa in Europe?

"When I played at the Olympia in Paris last year I was pleasantly surprised to see some white faces in the audience along with the Latin and West Indian community. But maybe we have no right to expect a European whose culture is totally different from the Latino experience to dig us. I feel that about Americans, too. Americans are into Johnny Cash and Elvis Presley. To have someone beating on African drums and singing chants in a foreign language is just a bit too much."

"Supposedly you can sell anything. You spend X amount of dollars pushing one toothpaste brand and that brand will sell. But everyone needs toothpaste. Not everyone needs Salsa. How do you make people feel they need Salsa, that Salsa can be a fun part of one's life? That's the problem."

The tour: July 11: The Hague, Holland, Northside Jazz Festival, Super Salsa concert with Mongo Santamaria. July 15: Paris: La Chapelle des Lombards. July 18: Bayonne, France: Chapiteau, place de la Mairie. July 19: Antibes Festival, with Mongo Santamaria, in the pine forest of Juan-les-Pins. July 21: La Grande Motte (near Montpellier), at the Théâtre de Verdure. July 22: Lyon, Théâtre Romain de Fourvière. July 23: Hyères, Théâtre aux Etoiles. July 24: Salons-de-Provence, Chateau de l'Empéri. July 25: Wiesen (near Vienna): Wiesen Jazz Festival. July 27: Geneva: Havana Club.

■

Illustration by J. M. G. Le Feuvre

### Out of the Garden and Into the Kitchen

by Patricia Wells

**N**EUILLY-SUR-SEINE, France — When Michel Rubod abandoned a career in horticulture for one in the kitchen, it was a garden lover's loss and a food lover's gain.

But the chef still manages to combine his two passions, as anyone dining at his nouvelle cuisine restaurant Jacqueline Félix soon discovers. Chef Rubod has found that the qualities that make a good gardener also make a good cook.

A fine garden, like a fine meal, is well

believed to be inferior. As a Latin musician, you get to feel that maybe your music is second-rate, too. It's only through a long process of self-analysis that you get out of that."

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Illustration by J. M. G. Le Feuvre

of Asnières before he moved to Eugénie-les-Bains.

Here on her own turf, Jacqueline Félix exercises a decidedly domestic hand, decorating the dining room in shades of green, pink and gray cotton chintz, sewing the tablecloths and covering the chairs herself, arranging the stunning floral displays that dominate the room. Plush brown carpeting, a well-chosen antique cupboard, a giant gilt-edged mirror and soft music help to set a homey, welcoming stage.

The *foie gras frais*, prepared with the fauves duck of the Landes, is among the best in Paris, perhaps second only to Antoine Magnin's superb preparation at L'Ami Louis. Rubod insists there's no secret: He seasons the lobes of fresh duck liver lightly with cognac and port, mace, salt and pepper, marinates them just six hours, then cooks it all in a slow oven for 35 minutes. His *foie gras* is smooth, with an even richness and is served properly, but not overly.

The *foie gras* also appears in the classic *salade gourmande* (here, with oak leaf lettuce, green beans and artichokes), as well as in *les filets mignons de canard en gelée*, slivers of duck breast stuffed with *foie gras* and paired with bright strips of Cavallino melon.

Another successful creation is *le sauté de veau au crevettes de fontaine*, a velvety timbale of sweetbreads and chicken liver cream, mushrooms and chervil set off in a sea of green. The sauce — a gently cooked blend of fresh, watercress puree and butter — provides a fine contrast to the eye and palate.

Less brilliant but light and refreshing is the *soufflé de sole à la crème de fenouil*, watercress, fennel, fresh fennel and chervil surrounded by little nuggets of steamed sole and fresh chopped tomato concasse.

Many nouvelle creations sound and look better than they taste. Some like Rubod's *salade de fruits de mer à la belle terrine*, sound too steaming even to sample. Salmon with anchovies and leeks? Try it, however, and you won't be disappointed. The salmon is baked briefly, then covered with this mix of butter flecked with tiny leeks and that ubiquitous chervil. The fish succeeds because ingredients are carefully proportioned, as instead of culinary overkill, the results are actually delicate: fresh baked salmon tasting creamy with slowly melting baked leeks.

Of all the nouvelle dishes, *pasta* is the most better than they taste. Some like Rubod's *salade de fruits de mer à la belle terrine*, sound too steaming even to sample. Salmon with anchovies and leeks? Try it, however, and you won't be disappointed. The salmon is baked briefly, then covered with this mix of butter flecked with tiny leeks and that ubiquitous chervil. The fish succeeds because ingredients are carefully proportioned, as instead of culinary overkill, the results are actually delicate: fresh baked salmon tasting creamy with slowly melting baked leeks.

Of all the nouvelle dishes, *pasta* is the most welcome and the most expensive. For one reason, many French chefs cook pasta twice. They go to the trouble of making fresh pasta, cook it hour ahead, let it set, then reboil it in the same water just before serving. The result is an oily, slimy, bland mass.

Rubod has a better understanding of pasta; though he uses packaged pasta because he feels his kitchen staff is already overburdened. He says that he would rather serve "good dried



Chef Michel Rubod and Jacqueline Félix run one of Neuilly's best restaurants.

pasta from terrible fresh pasta." But he gives it a boost by baking the pastries directly, draining them and then cooking them slowly in a pot of fresh tomato, bacon, vinegar and butter until the noodles turn a light and slightly smoky color, the taste is one of the most successful rubes.

Chef Rubod has the physique of a man who loves his own cooking. He is a smiling chef, which means that usually a visit leaves the kitchen that hasn't been cleaned by Rubod himself. (It is surprising to see the number of restaurant menus that list kitchen staff, from bistro to fast-food places, clean kitchens. Overcooked, overcooked, overcooked is the price of admission for such restaurants.)

Nevertheless, after a while, even nouvelle creation that work seem somehow contrived and your palate cries out for a simple steak, frites. Rubod guards against this by offering a simple salad of fresh grilled beef or lamb.

Don't be afraid to ask for more attention. The waiter is pleased to receive your compliments, particularly with fresh baked pasta and

customized to a shiny golden brown. Also worth sampling are the profiteroles (choux au gratin, *de crème*) and fresh strawberries glazed with *crème anglaise*, then quickly oven-brown (*les fruits rouges en graine*).

Together, Rubod and Félix have created a restaurant that's serious and succinct, offering food that represents good value for the money. One can dine well for less than 200 francs, or about \$35.

RATING: \*\*

What the stars mean:

(none) poor to fair

(+) good to very good

(++) excellent

(+++) extraordinary

Ratings are based on the critic's overall reaction to food, prices, service and setting in relation to competitive establishments.

Jacqueline Félix, 42, avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly-sur-Seine 92200; tel: 01.42.61.22. Closed Sunday and Monday, August and Christmas week. No credit cards accepted. Reservations recommended.

JULY 11: Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Ton Koopman conductor, Barbara Schlick soprano, René Jacobs countertenor, Frideric Lang tenor, Harry van der Kamp bass. July 12: Berliner Capella, Peter Schwarz conductor.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay: "West Side Story," Lyric Arts, Jerome Robbins choreographer/director. July 13-14: Detroit Wayne Dance Theater. July 15: London Festival Ballet.

SPOLETO, Italy: To July 12: Festival of Two Worlds (tel: 0743/28120). Includes: "The Dream of the Fisherman's Wife" (Dobrovolsky). July 11-12: Dance Theater of Israel. July 11-12: Dennis Wayne Dance Theater.

VERONA, Italy: Opera Festival (tel: 045/23520). Includes: "Aida." July 12 and 18: "Aida."

BALLET FESTIVAL, Includes: July 11-12: "West Side Story," Lyric Arts, Jerome Robbins choreographer/director. July 13-14: Detroit Wayne Dance Theater. July 15: London Festival Ballet.

ISTANBUL, 9th International Festival (tel: 0212/21.11) — July 11-12: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner). Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Tokaro Sato conductor.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL — July 11: Choral Society City of Paris (Gregorian chant, Japanese songs and folk songs.)

YONKIN HALL — July 11: The Cambridge Buskers, British flute, accordion duo (Rossini, Mozart, Bach, Beatles).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, To July 15: Holland Festival (tel: 020/72.24.55). Includes: Stadsschouwburg — To July 15: Dutch National Ballet.

cafe-Theater de Spilkerhof — July 11-12: "Telephones." Includes: "Thank You, Miss Victoria" (Hoffman); "The Call" (Inge); "Camerata Obscura" (Patrick); English Speaking Theater.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Kalverstraat 92 — To Aug. 30: "Genda van der Veen," photographs.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Victoria Concert Hall — July 11: National Theatre Symphony.

VICTORIA EXHIBITION HALL — To July 12: "Our Young Generation" exhibition of 231 color and monochrome prints of life of young people in Singapore.

SPAIN

MADRID, La Fiesta des Asturias, Plaza Mayor — July 12: The Stars of the Metro Opera. New York, Hong Kong, Philadelphia, Eve Queler and Joan Dornemann conductors. Includes: "Carmen"; "Tosca"; "Madame Butterfly"; "La Bohème"; "Aida" and "Samson and Delilah."

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Galerie Bonnier, 4 rue St. Laurent — To Aug. 31: "Niki de Saint Phalle," furniture.

MUSEE D'ATHENES (tel: 29.75.66) — To Sept. 13: "Philip Guston." To Oct. 4: "Concentration: Georgia O'Keeffe."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Berlin Bach Stage. Includes: "Metastasio's 'Il Pomo d'Oro' (Goethe)." July 13: "Miss Julie" (Strindberg). July 15: "Lou Salomé" (Schoenberg). July 16: "Tirzus" (Wagner).

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, Festival (tel: 2795.98.30) — July 11: Netherlands Dance Theater. July 13-Aug. 1: La Scala Opera Ballet, Rudolf Nureyev, Carla Fracci, Dame Margot Fonteyn, Carlo Ponti. July 14: "Orpheus and Eurydice" (Gluck). Operatic ensemble of the Croatian National Theatre, Ljubomir Matijevic conductor. Gradačac Park — July 12: "Songs of Love and Death" (Mihajlo Čavrić) Ballet of the Croatian National Theatre. July 16: "The Legend of Ophid" (Branko Čavrić) Ballet of the Croatian National Theatre.

TOURISM

### weekend

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## Music, Art and Dance Fill Ancient Aix

by Jules B. Farber

**A**IX-EN-PROVENCE, France — Everything in this 2,000-year-old provincial capital seem to revolve around the Cours Mirabeau. The Aixois never tire of walking this broad promenade shaded by huge plane trees and lined with splendid *hotels particuliers* (town houses). The ritual is known as doing the "Cours Mi," and everyone is out to be seen and to see who's where before settling down at a favorite café. (It is also the center of Bastille Day activities on July 14, with children's games, fireworks and a public ball.)

The passing parade includes families strolling, Arab workers wandering aimlessly to escape their crowded dwellings, camera-toting tourists, singles on the prowl and senior citizens homing into their regular places on sidewalk benches. On Sunday morning, the housewives hurry on their way to pick up fruit, vegetables, flowers, herbs and other Provençal products. Pedestrian streets in the old city lead to the colorful market on the place de l'Archevêché and place Richelme.

The Cours Mirabeau divides the old city, a spiderweb of narrow, winding lanes, from the grid of the "new" Quartier Mazarin. The old city is studded with wonderful squares, architectural gems, churches and cloisters. Fountains bubble soothingly almost anywhere you turn — there are 22 public and countless private ones of every size and description. After all, Aix is a city of thermal springs that have attracted cure-seekers for 20 centuries.

The Romans loved to bathe here and named their settlement Aquae Sextiae, the waters of Sextius. Pliny observed that the waters "gave back to sterile women their lost fertility." *Aquis*, another Latin form for *aqua*, turned into *Aix*. Cocteau called it a city in which a blind man must think it's always raining.

That literary allusion aside, the weather is not a problem here. Aix has a Mediterranean climate and is blessed with 3,000 hours of sunshine a year. Practically every day at high noon you can drink out-of-doors and wander unshaded on the cobblestoned streets.

Ronald P. Sokol, an American lawyer living here, has published "A Short Guide to Aix-en-Provence," knowledgeable ode to his adopted city, from its earliest history to today's scene. He takes visitors by the hand on two walking tours: the "Mood and Tone Walk" and the "Architectural and Historical Walk."

Cézanne's Atelier offers a glimpse into how Aix's most famous painter worked. The artist's personal objects and mementos are on view along with drawings and watercolors. The Granet Museum's collection includes paintings by Rembrandt, Pieter de Hoogh, Ingres and the 18th-century French school, as well as a temporary show of Picasso linotypes.

The Cloître Saint-Louis' current exhibition, "Présence Contemporaine," features Hans Hartung, Pignon, Zao-Wou-Ki, Bret, Clavé, Hélio, Kjøn and Soulages, among many others (Lycee Vauban, 60 blvd. Carnot, to Sept. 6). For nostalgic seekers, the Museum of Old Aix displays traditional crafts and bric-a-brac from past centuries. (Most museums open from 10 a.m. to noon, 2 to 5 p.m.)

Take a step into the future at the Fondation Vassiliev, a modernist showcase conceived by the Hungarian-born artist to house his optical illusions. And back into the dark past, the Museum of Natural History has dinosaur eggs laid locally some 200 million years ago, plus fossilized plants and insects. The Tapestry Museum in the former archbishop's palace (place des Martyrs-de-la-Résistance) features one of the world's finest collections of wall hangings.

Aix closes down at noon. Only cafés and restaurants remain open. Lunchtime in the Midi is sacred, but Aix, despite its many attractions, isn't renowned for haute cuisine. The best bet is a picturesque bistro in the old city,

with a *patis* or *vin blanc cassé* as aperitif, followed by a garlic-scented Provencal meal.

The adventurous might appreciate an ascent of the majestic, 3,205-foot-high Montagne Sainte-Victoire, which Cézanne portrayed on his canvases. The foot of the mountain is 8 kilometers from Aix and is easily reached by bus. The tourist office sells guide routes and, depending upon the ascent path, it takes 1½ to 3½ hours to reach the Croix de Provence on the summit. Never, never attempt the climb in the midday sun. The recommended time is from 6 to 8 a.m., followed by lunch at the Relais Sainte-Victoire, the Thorne or de Mairies.

Whatever the day's program — a muscle-straining mountain climb or a mind-stretching museum tour — there's only one place to re-

serve for an elegant dinner: Charvet, Aix's only restaurant to rate a star in the Guide Michelin. The food is outstanding. For those in the chips, the Casino is open until 2 a.m.

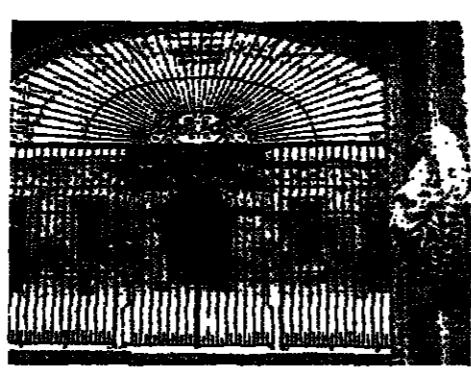
By nightfall, the cast of characters on the Cours Mirabeau has changed. Youthful Aix shows its many faces. Students from all over the world come out. Wandering minstrels, magicians, fire-eaters, barefooted men standing on broken glass and other side attractions entertain the cafe crowd.

Craftsmen and artists hawk their wares from stalls and movable galleries set up under the plane trees. The Cours Mirabeau is a Provencal microcosm of Paris' Saint-Germain, but here everyone is smiling and unhurried. It's a more relaxed, civilized kind of circus.

*H. Nadel*



The calm beauty of the Romanesque cloister of Aix's Cathedral Saint Sauveur.



Wrought-iron gates of Aix's town hall.

**EVENTS IN JULY**  
Artisans and painters will show their work at street fairs (Fêtes aux Crouttes) in the Cours Mirabeau on July 12 and 26, Aug. 2, 16.

Aix's annual Dance Festival, running to July 28, this year includes Susan Buunge, the Charles Moulton Dance Company, Roland Petit's Ballet National de Marseilles and a world premiere of a Hideki Yano work performed by Ma Danse Rituel Theatre. Particularly interesting are the Jean-Marc Matos Company's ambitious street projects, which culminate with Odile Duboc's "Vol d'Oiseaux." For information, tel: 26.23.38.

The city's music festival runs from July 15 to Aug. 4; tel: 23.11.20 or 23.37.81. ■

## The New Philosophers' Enfant Terrible

by Bob Reilly

**P**ARIS — "I never had any real ambition," Bernard-Henri Lévy says, his Byronic features arranged in a careful frown. "Never wanted to succeed. Don't want to now, for that matter. I never even expected to be a writer."

Ambitious or not, Lévy in 10 years has written three controversial best sellers, making him the best-known of France's "New Philosophers" and, according to the monthly *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, Jean-Paul Sartre's only true heir — "the only one around who knows how to take ideas and shake them up." His most recent work, "L'idéologie française," has inspired storms of approval and disapproval in the French press and helped make Lévy one of the most unpopular men in France.

"His success came too fast, too easy," says a colleague. "He didn't have to work hard enough at it. He thinks in slogans, cutting himself off from the whole tradition of French thought to go on a fling all by himself. Anyway, 80 percent of the people who buy his books just leave them on the coffee table to impress their guests."

B-HL (his initials have become as celebrated as BB's) has been called an intellectual charlatan, a self-styled Moses proffering a new set of commandments, a Grand Inquisitor, a fallen archangel. Though his work is especially popular with younger readers, everyone it seems finds something in it to carp at.

"The reason they detest him, fight him, criticize him," critic Bernard Clavel once suggested, "is because he's so good-looking, with that romantic neck, that Raphaëlesque haircut. If he had a glass eye, harelip and hunchback, they wouldn't be giving him such a hard time."

"L'idéologie française" started as a lecture course at New York University last summer for 1,000 teachers of French, whose response was so electrifying that Lévy decided to expand his ideas into a book. His thesis: There is an ideology in the very depths of the French character that makes his compatriots fanatically attached to their own territory and their own kind, distrusting anything foreign, anything new, and thus ever ready to adapt totalitarian ways. No need to probe German history for an explanation of Nazism, he insists: It has been flourishing in France all along.

The greatest uproar has been caused by the way Lévy calls into question some of the country's most legendary thinkers, citing texts of Charles Péguy, Georges Bernanos and Henri Bergson in such a way as to suggest that these sacred monsters may have been monstrous indeed. Even such "saints" as Valéry, Gide,

Claudel and Giraudoux are made to appear as Fascist fellow travelers.

The book is no polemic against the right wing, however: The left, it appears, is revealed to be hiding just as many skeletons in just as many closets. Lévy's most alarming claim is that Fascism was not buried with World War II but is every bit as strong in France today.

Such accusations do not seem entirely far-fetched in the light of the bulldozing of immigrant workers' homes in Communist-run Ville-sur-Seine in December or the bombing last October of the synagogue in Paris' rue Copernic.

"The rue Copernic isn't the most significant thing," Lévy says. "What's more dangerous, more terrible, is the way people can chat, over a cup of tea in their living rooms, about the slaughter of six million human beings. Ideas that would have been impossible to imagine not long ago now make up normal, everyday conversation!"

Lévy is ready to talk at any length about ideas ("He can extemporize a four-hour lecture," a young admirer says, "and it could be printed verbatim as a model of classic French prose") yet he is strangely close-mouthed about his personal life. "I had a happy childhood; therefore, there's nothing to say about it," he tells an interviewer.

Lévy is probably a good deal more vulnerable than he likes to appear. Born 32 years ago in Oran, Algeria, he was brought soon afterward to Paris, where he later won admission to the prestigious Ecole Normale Supérieure and studied philosophy under Althusser, Derrida and Lacan.

"He was an anxious, driven boy," recalls a school chum. "His father had plenty of money but no social standing, and he wanted Bernard to make a name for himself in politics. We'd talk about girls, and Bernard would say, 'That one's great! She'd make the perfect wife for a cabinet minister!' in many ways he was obnoxious, always thinking people were against him because he was Jewish. And he had a morbid streak, believing he'd never live to be 40, so he had to make it fast. Still, it was impossible to stay angry with him over anything; he always made me think of a kid with his nose pressed against a pâtisserie window."

After getting his philosophy degree, Lévy spent a year as a reporter in Bangladesh, then came back to Paris and worked for Francois Mitterrand in the 1974 election, though he considered himself more Maoist than Socialist.

"He knew exactly how to play the literary game," the old friend recalls. Lévy landed a job with the philosophy division of the Bernard Grasset publishing house, where he showed a knack for discovering brilliant young writers. Most of them were buddies, and their



Young French philosopher Levy.

books did well, though none so well as Lévy's.

His first book for Grasset, "Barbarism With a Human Face," sold 100,000 copies a record in the philosophical field. His second, "The Testament of God," dumbfounded intellectuals with its exhortation to return to the Bible to find deeper wisdom. It sparked a revival of interest in Judaic studies in France, and reflected a deep change in Lévy's own thinking.

"Of course, I'm not a pious Jew by any means, I don't observe any dietary laws, for example. I do try to follow the Commandments," a grin. "Some of them, at least."

Lévy lives in the heart of Saint-Germain-des-Prés and divides his time between office, home and a nearby English pub (though he never touches alcohol). He loves city life and feels that the Frenchman's proclivity for Fascism stems partly from a deep-rooted love for the soil. "How I hate these back-to-the-earth movements with all their romanticizing of horse manure!" he says.

"For Bernard," according to a friend, "the country begins at the 14th arrondissement of Paris." His distaste for nature is almost pathological, says a woman who lived with him for two years. "I'd point out a flower or a tree to him and he'd nod vaguely, but on his own he'd never have noticed it. It was frightening! I feel sorry for that man."

And how does B-HL feel about being one of the most successful writers in France today? He shrugs and adjusts his embattled-author's scowl, which for a moment has been wobbling. "If my books stopped selling tomorrow and everyone lost interest in me, I wouldn't be sad. In fact I contemplate that possibility with the utmost equanimity."

## Pat Benatar: Tomboy Rock From a Street Corner Siren

by Dennis Hunt

**L**OS ANGELES — Mighty Mite, Street Corner Siren, The Little Shop. These are just a few of the nicknames for Pat Benatar, the hottest new female singer in the business. They all suit her.

She's only 5 feet tall and 90 pounds, but at times every ounce of it seems to be brashness and sensuality. She was raised respectfully on Long Island, but with her accent and sensibilities you'd think she spent her 28 years hanging out in New York's seedy street corners.

That tough-girl attitude pervades her music, which is medium-to-hard rock. Some of the songs on her first two *Chrysalis* albums, "In the Heat of the Night" and "Crimes of Passion" (which she co-wrote) are "Heartbreakers," "I Need a Lover," "Rated X" and "Hit Me With Your Best Shot," her biggest hit and finest number. There's surliness and defiance in those songs. On stage she is a sexy, gyrating dynamo, a hard-as-nails, unsinkable woman

who can absorb a man's best shots with a smirk on her face.

"I like being tough on stage," she said. "I don't like being sweet. That's boring. I can't sing about love in the afternoon among the flowers and sunshine. I like to sing about things that make me mad, like bad relationships. I'm lucky. People might think I've been treated like the women in some of those songs. No way. If I was treated that way, I'd inflict serious pain and injury on the guy. There'd be blood in the streets."

Pop and rock fans instantly liked her music. Her debut album, "In the Heat of the Night," produced by Mike Chapman in 1979, has sold 1.4 million copies. The follow-up, "Crimes of Passion," was one of last year's blockbusters. With considerable boosts from the singles, "Hit Me With Your Best Shot" and "Treat Me Right," this album has sold nearly 4 million. She has accumulated such a huge following that her new album, "Precious Time," featuring her current single, "Fire and Ice," should be a million-seller.

Chatty and personable, Benatar isn't quite as tough offstage as she leads everyone to believe. Behind the facade, she admitted recently in an interview in Hollywood, is a vulnerability she doesn't like to show:

"There's a wall around it, to keep people away from that side of me. That's one reason I created that tough personality. It's hard. It's overpowering. It's dominant. I don't feel like anything can reach me. I don't feel inferior. Feeling vulnerable isn't a comfortable feeling."

"I can't let my fans into me all the way. I can let them in a little. That's OK. If you're hard on the outside, people don't try to get inside you. I feel the need to protect myself from invasion. I don't like to feel vulnerable. If I had to feel vulnerable on stage all the time I don't think I could ever go on stage."

Benatar developed her tough-girl persona long before she became a star. She was sensitive as a girl about being short and about being a girl. While making it clear to everyone that she wasn't inferior, she went somewhat overboard and became a sort of macho woman.



Benatar: a big voice in a tiny frame.

"I was a real tomboy. I wanted to show the guys that I could keep up with them. I got along better with the guys. I never felt inferior with them."

Remnants of that tomboy period linger in her. "I still like to wear masculine clothes a lot," she said. "I don't like to wear frilly, feminine things. I'm not a soft, feminine type."

Like many rock 'n' rollers, Benatar first studied classical music. She started out as an opera singer like her mother but gave music up in her late teens because of the hard work and the restrictive life style.

Later, in Virginia, she started singing in bars and hotel lounges, returning to New York in 1975 to polish her rock style on the cabaret circuit before Chrysalis Records signed her on in 1978. "Success is weird," she says. "You wait for it your whole life, and when it comes it doesn't come nice and easy but hits you like a bulldozer. It can be sweet but it can also be very ugly. You do what you can to stay sane in this business."

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## The art market

### A Period of Cool Realism

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — More red lights are being flashed by the art market. On July 8, at Sotheby's sale of Old Master paintings, unsold works accounted for 56 percent of a grand total of £1,590,700.

This may sound like a disaster to newcomers to the field. It is not. It simply means that buyers refuse to pay the huge prices that speculators are trying to run down their throats by imposing enormous reserves. It happened in New York last May at Christie's Impressionist and Modern Master sales, in London last week at Sotheby's Impressionist and Modern Master sale, and it has now happened again — this time with Old Masters.

The first casualties, inevitably, are paintings whose appeal is chiefly aimed at a regional market. One of Wednesday's big failures was an unquestionably good painting done in 1607 by Peter Brueghel the Younger. Despite its title, "The Road To Calvary," the picture illustrates the last episodes of Jesus' life in a Flemish setting.

Jesus is seen carrying the Cross in a crowd of peasants and soldiers in Flemish garb at the foot of the hill that he is about to ascend, preceded by mounted soldiers in armor — hence the title. The details of costume are fascinating. So is the pretty view of a Flemish city in the distance. But the best documentary painting, however picturesque, does not qualify as a masterpiece.

The Brueghel, which carried an exaggerated reserve as suggested by a rather optimistic £200,000 estimate, was bought in at £150,000. Even its excellent provenance did not help — it belonged to the Antwerp Museum for many years in the 19th century.

The other big casualty was a portrait of Queen Marie-Antoinette of France by Elisabeth-Louise Vigée Le Brun, the most famous of French woman painters in the 18th century. The painting, signed but undated, was probably done around 1786 and is one of several versions. Its attraction lies in the fine handling of detail — the velvet draperies, the furniture, the striking elegance of the posture, all making it the epitome of what might be called the 18th-century French touch.

But the pre-sale estimate of £350,000 to £400,000 was absurd. At that price, it is impossible to get paintings of considerably greater quality. Madame Vigée Le Brun's work remained unsold at £140,000-£156,100, with the 11.5 percent so-called premium charged to the buyer.

Nearly all the mishaps call for a similar comment. Nowadays, buyers think twice before paying any sum in excess of, say, £40 to £50,000. When confronted with a Flemish still life of great beauty that bears no signature, they scan the catalogue entry very closely — and the relevant literature as well.

On discovering that the label "Isaac Soreau" is plausible but not fully established, they will give up at a price of about £30,000, as happened on Wednesday. Therefore, the



"A Winter Landscape With a Bird Trap" by Pieter Brueghel the Younger.

tion was formed in the 1950s and 1960s by Helmut Krug, a German glass-industry magnate, and his Dutch wife, "Kop," Krug.

Herz Krug, with the businessman's shrewd instinct, made sure that his collection should be fully published by a distinguished scholar, Dr. Brigitte Kless, head of Cologne's Kunstgewerbe Museum Glass Department.

Such a step is the key to commercial success today. Sotheby's duly capitalized on the publication by giving in each entry of its sale catalogue the reference number to the two-volume work.

By and large, prices matched Sotheby's expectations, as Perran Wood of Sotheby's informed this writer. There were one or two surprising peaks, such as the £24,795 paid for a late 17th-century goblet from the workshop of Friedrich Winter.

This is far from being a world record for European glass, as the news agencies said — the current record is still held by a glass signed by Emile Gallé auctioned by Christie's in Geneva — but it is a huge price reflecting the excellency of a piece that is also very rare.

There were also indications of a tendency not to overbid. According to most specialists, including Perran Wood; a supremely good black-painted tankard dated 1685 from Germany — probably Prussian — was a reasonable buy at £11,707. It will grace the "Sanctuary Museum" in Tokyo founded by the whiskey company.

Even the Japanese are now making bargains. Times have decidedly changed.

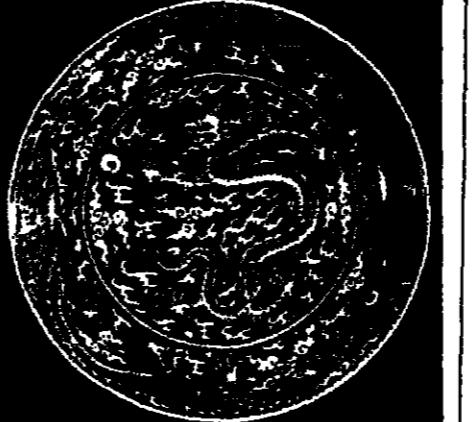
### Chinese Porcelain Isn't All Blue and White

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Say "Chinese porcelain" and most people visualize a glass cabinet full of blue and white plates decorated with languorous ladies and variants of the pursued lovers of the Willow Pattern myth.

A visit to a current London exhibition ("Qing Mark and Period Monochromes and Enamelled Wares," S. Marchant & Son, 120 Kensington Church Street, W8, to July 24) would change all that. One's first impression is of magnificent color, with not a single blue and white piece in sight.

There are dragons in emerald, sapphire, rust-red gold and buttercup yellow — coiled inside bowls or flying around them in quest of



flaming pearls, the symbol of the Buddhist faith. White saucer dishes are decorated with flowers and phoenixes in moonlight blue and apple green, plum blue and japonica pink. Court ladies in silk brocaded gowns sit in sunlight gardens cherishing a flower or contemplating dragons. A suite of bowls and saucers with incised decorations of flowers and dragons are glazed in the distinctive yellow-gold enamel used for the personal pleasure of the emperor.

The Qing (Ching) Dynasty that ruled China from 1644 to 1912 was a government of foreigners — Manchu invaders from the northeast who, outnumbered 35 to 1 by the native Chinese, kept order by a strong military presence, by keeping themselves apart from ordinary citizens and by cultivating the Southern Chinese Imperial Service, a scholar class that had for centuries administered the vast realm on behalf of the emperors.

To attract and preserve the loyalty of the scholars, to a man traditional and Confucian, the Qing emperors became more Chinese than the Chinese themselves, especially father, son and grandson — Kangxi (K'ang Hsi), Yongzheng (Yung Cheng) and Qianlong (Chien Lung), who between them reigned from 1662 to 1795. Among the preoccupations by which they most endeared themselves to their scholars was the appreciation of porcelain.

It is no accident that of the 68 items here almost two-thirds were made and marked in the times of the three emperors. The reign mark was merely a convenient way of dating a piece. It does not follow that a bowl so marked was in the emperor's personal collection, though every piece in this show is of imperial quality. Many are decorated with the five-claw imperial dragon, which, though not conclusive

evidence of imperial possession, is still strongly indicative of the possibility.

In the books of the time, which Qianlong (who reigned 1736-95) particularly caused to be written by the directors and chief designers of his Imperial Porcelain Manufactury, the subtlety and variety of color is mentioned over and over again. They write not just of "blue," but particularize the shade — moonlight blue, turquoise, powder, foam, kingdom, light lavender, sapphire, winter-sky, plumkin, robin's egg. Green is specified as cucumber, pea, apple, iridescent snakeskin, peacock (a curiosity of Chinese art is that the peacock represented is invariably the green Burmese variety and not the Indian blue) and eastern seashore. All these and many other colors are represented in this enchanting exhibition.

The Orient is also represented by a few of the 156 objects that seek to give us some idea of European princely tastes in the 16th and 17th centuries, as exemplified in the fantastic objects they collected and conserved in a room ("Objects for a Wunderkammer," Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, W1, to July 31).

One can only marvel at the range of princely interests and preoccupations. Here are bronze-gilt Negro-head lamps, marble busts of Roman emperors, a wooden mirror frame carved with four of the Labors of Hercules, a Florentine cabinet inlaid with ebony and mosaic portraying flowers and singing birds, rock crystal crosses and jade birds, a gilt-set rhinoceros horn, a walnut shell carved with scenes from the life of Orpheus, a large sea-shell hinged to open and disclose wax miniatures of the Three Graces, Venus and Adonis.

Both exhibitions have detailed catalogues that form a permanent historical record.

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS****Crysler Forms Import Sales Organization**

**DETROIT** — Chrysler has formed an import organization in its sales and marketing group, the company said. It said the organization will focus on sales development, product planning, marketing and distribution of imported vehicles. Chrysler also said it plans to expand the range of its imported products.

**Elf-Aquitaine Unit Finds Oil in Guatemala**

**PARIS** — Elf-Aquitaine's subsidiary in Guatemala has found oil in its exploration well Caribe-1, in northern Guatemala, the French parent company said Friday. It said the well produced about 160 cubic meters a day of oil at a depth of 2,400 meters. Tests will continue, Elf-Aquitaine said.

**Imperial Group Names G.C. Kent Chairman**

**LONDON** — The Imperial Group, a British tobacco, food and brewing conglomerate, has named Geoffrey C. Kent chairman of the board following the abrupt resignation of M.A. Anson, who had held the post for a year.

M.A. Anson was forced to resign following a clash over management policy and the announcement that pretax profits in the first half of 1981 were down \$77 million, to \$56 million, from the same period last year.

Mr. Kent, 59, has been chairman and managing director of Imperial's subsidiary John Player & Sons, a cigarette manufacturer, for the past six years. He said he intends to maintain the decentralized structure of the conglomerate's five divisions.

**BP-Aran Group Abandons Well Off Ireland**

**LONDON** — British Petroleum, as operator for the BP-Aran group, said Friday that BP-Aran's Porcupine Basin well 26/28-3, off the west coast of Ireland, has been abandoned. The well was drilled northeast of two earlier wells that tested oil at 3,589 and 1,490 barrels a day, respectively.

**China Invites Tenders for Port Expansion**

**PEKING** — China has invited foreign companies to tender for a port expansion project that will include a coal wharf with capacity of 20 million metric tons, the Chinese news agency said Friday.

The project, at the northern port of Qinhuangdao, is the result of a joint agreement between China's Foreign Investment Commission and China's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. Last year Qinhuangdao handled 12 million metric tons of coal, including 3.12 million tons of exports, two-thirds of China's total.

**Anti-Merger Strategy by Marathon Seen**

By Dean Robart  
*AP-Down Jones*

**CLEVELAND** — Marathon Oil's sharp upward move in share prices on the New York Stock Exchange this week has caused Wall Street analysts to theorize that the oil company may have a strategy to ward off unwelcome takeover bids in the works.

Marathon has been the subject of Wall Street speculation for some time — first as a possible merger candidate with Coaco and more recently as a possible takeover candidate by cash-rich Seagram, the Canadian distiller. Harry Salgot, senior energy analyst at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, suggested Thursday that Pennzoil also might seek to acquire Marathon.

Unit of Royalty Trust

Since June 12, when Marathon's shares closed at \$49.25 each on the NYSE, the price of the stock has spiraled 40 percent. Marathon has steadfastly declined comment on rumors of possible combination or takeover.

**Brazil Cuts Official Price Of Export Coffee by 50%**

By Elizabeth M. Fowler  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, has cut its quoted prices on wholesale coffee exports by almost 50 percent.

The move came Thursday as Brazilian farmers are harvesting a crop of green coffee estimated to be a near-record of 32 million 132-pound (60-kilogram) bags.

However, the action will probably not mean lower prices for coffee drinkers because the reduction in the posted price is largely the

**U.K. Is Said to Drop 'Lamb War' for Now**

*Associated Press*

**BRUSSELS** — Britain on Friday temporarily abandoned its fight for lower European Economic Community taxes on its meat exports to the rest of the EEC — the problem behind the so-called "lamb war" with France — diplomatic sources said.

The EEC Commission had proposed a compromise to resolve the dispute over levies on mutton exports, but London rejected the plan. Britain is still unhappy about the taxes, but the commission is unlikely to put forward new proposals and the issue will probably be shelved until next year's farm price proposals are considered, the sources said.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for July 10, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	Dollar	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
American	2.21	5.13	11.29	44.52	22.27	47.79	13.62	33.45	11.29	44.52	22.27
Bulgaria	30.995	14.37	14.37	4.834	2.288	14.779	19.125	31.48	14.37	4.834	2.288
Bulgaria (x)	2.045	4.65	1.00	3.71	1.75	3.814	1.00	3.71	4.65	1.00	3.71
Canada	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428
Malta	1.211.20	2.265.59	1.912.34	200.85	1.211.20	447.72	20.22	32.97	158.90	1.211.20	447.72
New York	5.855	11.82	22.32	—	4.715	6.08	3.685	3.685	1.211.20	447.72	20.22
Paris	2.022	3.344	5.269	23.619	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Zurich	1.039	2.054	2.522	4.028	1.251.16	2.067	41.327	2.149	7.500	1.039	2.054
ECU	1.039	2.054	2.522	4.028	1.251.16	2.067	41.327	2.149	7.500	1.039	2.054

**Dollar Values**

	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Eastfr.	1.144	2.281	4.563	11.29	5.13	11.29	44.52	22.27	47.79	13.62	33.45
Australia \$	0.8741	0.8836	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Austria schilling	17.18	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844	0.0844
Belgium fls. franc	41.85	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204	0.0204
Canada \$	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428	1.428
Denmark krone	7.4725	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337	1.1337
Finnish mark	4.5204	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549	0.1549
Greece drachma	59.48	1.0135	Part. drachma	44.643	0.0577	0.0577	0.0577	0.0577	0.0577	0.0577	0.0577
Iceland króna	0.7777	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469	0.8469
Ireland £	1.134	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772	0.8772
Switzerland franc	1.039	2.054	2.522	4.028	1.251.16	2.067	41.327	2.149	7.500	1.039	2.054

(a)Sterling: 1.2875 Irish £.  
(b) Commercial franc. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (d) Units of 1000. (e) Units of 1000.

**Pennzoil Granted \$2.5-Billion Loan**

By Robert J. Cole  
*New York Times Service*

Pennzoil was for sale. J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of the 24th-largest U.S. oil company, said, "No, it isn't."

But when asked whether the company was for sale if the price were high enough, he remarked: "Why, sure it's for sale, if in the board's opinion it was in the interest of the shareholders."

The loan commitment, granted to Pennzoil by 24 U.S. and foreign banks led by Citibank of New York, will cost the company nearly \$9.4 million a year for two years simply to have the money available. The funds themselves, if used, would carry an interest rate of 1/4 of a percentage point over the prime lending rate.

The company's stock has jumped \$8 a share in slightly more than a month amid conflicting Wall Street rumors that it might soon take over another oil company or even become a takeover target.

Contributing to the uncertainty, even among oil executives, were unconfirmed reports circulating a few days ago in Houston that Pennzoil's headquarters — that both Seagram and Standard Oil of California might bid for the company.

"This puts us in a position to do something quickly if we decided to,"

**Role-Playing**

The Pennzoil executive said he had received phone calls inviting the company "to play roles in various situations," but that the company had "elected not to do anything at this time." He decided to identify any of the "situations," but the implication was clear that they involved such situations as rescuing some other oil company from an unwelcome takeover or, possibly, joining with someone else in bidding for an oil company.

Unconfirmed reports circulating Thursday cited both Marathon Oil and Kerr-McGee as possible targets of a takeover by Pennzoil.

Although Mr. Liedtke initially rejected contentions that the loan commitment was defensive, he said he could see some instances when defensive action might have to be taken "to prevent any kind of takeover our board deemed to be inadequate."

He said, however, that no action would be taken "to slaughter the shareholders in preventing a takeover." He said he and his family held about 400,000 shares, currently valued at \$18.7 million, a relatively small holding.

He refused to put a value on the company's shares, although some market analysts have placed it at more than \$100 a share.

In part because of higher oil prices, Pennzoil profits rose nearly 30 percent last year, to \$208.5 million from \$238.5 million in 1979. The Value Line Investment Survey estimated last April, as oil prices began slipping, that profits this year would approach \$330 million, for a rise of only 7 percent.

Huge by any standards, the credit amounts to approximately the entire current market value of Pennzoil's equity securities — valued at \$2.6 billion in the company's 1980 annual report.

[The Washington Post] quoted Mr. Liedtke as saying that any loans from the Citibank-led consortium will be repaid by between 65 percent and 75 percent of the revenues from Pennzoil's proven domestic oil and gas reserves, and 40 percent of the revenues from its sulfur reserves.

Charles E. Merzbacher, Marathon vice president and general tax counsel, told securities analysts in May: "For several reasons, and there may be others, we [Marathon] don't believe the distribution of royalties in trust would help Marathon's situation."

It has been generally assumed that, if Marathon did choose to spin off part of itself, the spun-off assets would be put into a royalty trust in which Marathon could maintain some interest, analysts said. However, some speculated that Marathon might spin off the assets into a unit trust, disavowing any equity interest and thus lessening the tax consequences for shareholders.

The communiqué did not specify the sums involved, but sources at the meeting said the accord covers annual payments of \$300 million to \$400 million this year and next, or more than 75 percent of Marathon's official debt servicing due in the period.

The communiqué said the repayments of debts on contracts signed before Jan. 1, 1979, would now be made over 10 years, with four years' grace. It said 12 creditor governments were represented at the two-day meeting. France is the major creditor, followed by the United States, Belgium, West Germany and Italy.

**India to Buy Edible Oils**

The underlined announces that as from July 20, 1981 at Kas-Asociatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.s.p.n. 14 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Tokushiba Corporation, each repr. 500 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 14.97 net (div. per record-date 31-10-81; gross Yen 3,- p. sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 225,- = Dfls. 2.64 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 300,- = Dfls. 3.52 p. CDR) will be deducted. After 31.10.81 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 6.93 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, July 3, 1981.

**Justice, FTC Contend To Review Conoco Deal**





**ACROSS**

- Bugs
- 8 Mann's man
- 12 "Horse" designed by a committee
- 17 Loggia's cousin
- 21 Shelia's state
- 22 Canard
- 23 Overhead
- 24 Overdo the total
- 25 Napoleon's last words?
- 26 Tibet's "monasteries"
- 29 Shoeless receiver
- 30 Box, or isol.
- 31 Scales from nature
- 32 Boat chains
- 33 Cannoli, e.g.
- 34 Composer's last words?
- 35 New London sight
- 42 Word with total
- 44 Like early press proofs
- 45 Wine: Abbr.
- 46 Soup or salad ham
- 49 —green
- 51 Cham. in Croydon
- 53 Joke
- 54 Caustic critics
- 57 Quiescent
- 58 Vacillate
- 59 Dwarf: Comb. form
- 60 Lacking guidance
- 61 Inspired
- 62 Doomed one
- 63 Family name of Pope Innocent XIII
- 64 Furnish!
- 65 Tuna, in Tuna
- 67 Furnace tender
- 68 Ornamental braid
- 69 "Hobo king," Livingstone's last words?
- 74 Ballistics' activity

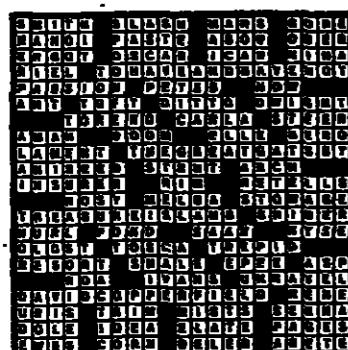
**DOWN**

- Domesticate
- "Knew" —
- Track handle
- White poplar
- Identifier
- Coycat
- Preserve
- Trespass
- Jamis or Ferguson
- Indian salt mixture
- Extreme self-conceit
- Likesome times
- Cosmopolites
- Dewy
- Second person
- Irish sea god
- This cuts-a
- Posthumous book by Bumble?

**ACROSS**

- Drew water
- Springtime of life
- Vera
- In harmony
- Trotty's last words?
- Type of pigeon
- Tock, e.g.
- A Waugh
- Elaine or Brooks
- Proprietor
- In turmoil
- Throb
- Spot for a service pin
- Ogden or Wallace
- Decline with disdain
- Inpatient
- War vessel
- Corp. officials
- Wander about
- Like fruits
- Celebrant
- Unusually Java's neighbor
- Feel out of sorts
- Ending for arch or which
- Epidemiologist
- Fountain order
- Comedians from Butte
- Vichyssoise, e.g.
- Hour: Abbr.
- Irish Cobbler
- Religions statue: Var.
- Final tribute to Pavlova?
- Printer's match
- Water Michael
- Bakery worker
- Potatoed out
- Great and Cobb
- Book-tube, in Brighton
- Not one, country style
- Peregrination

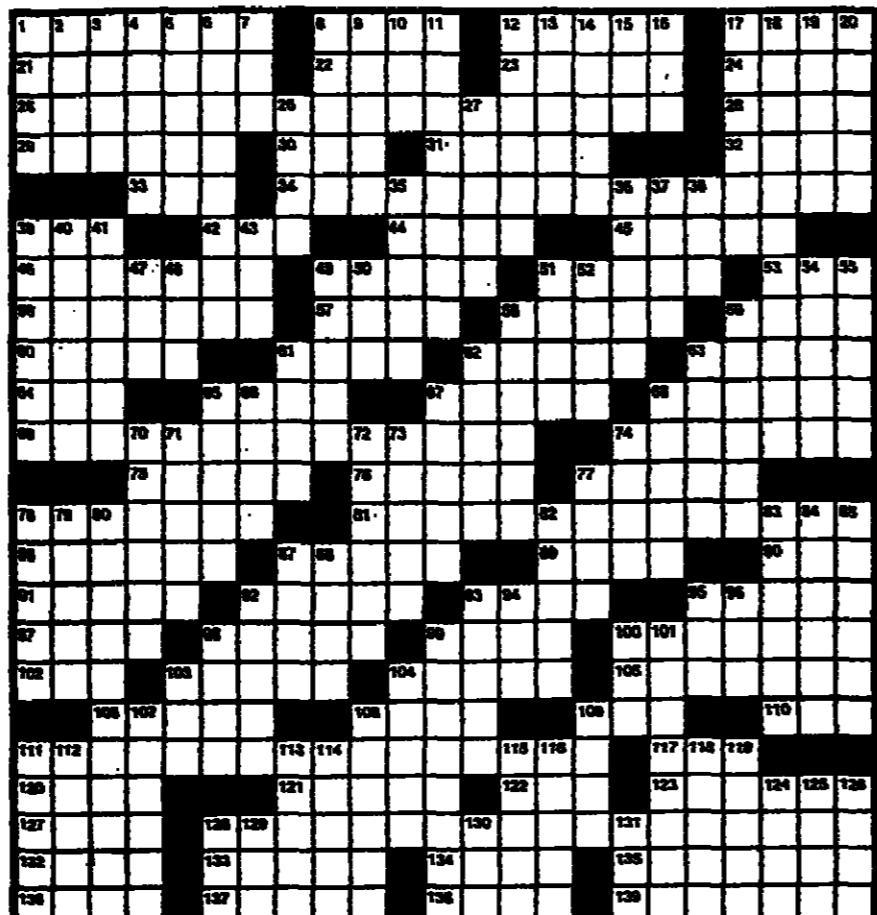
## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



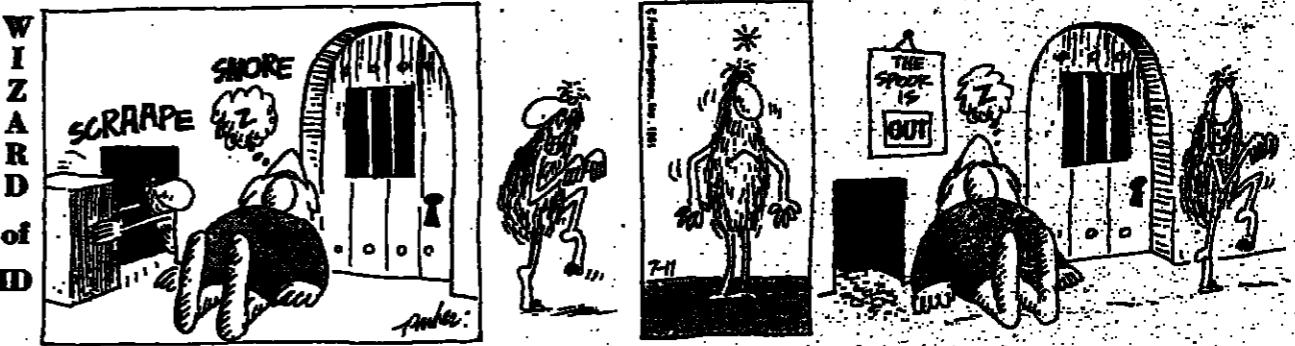
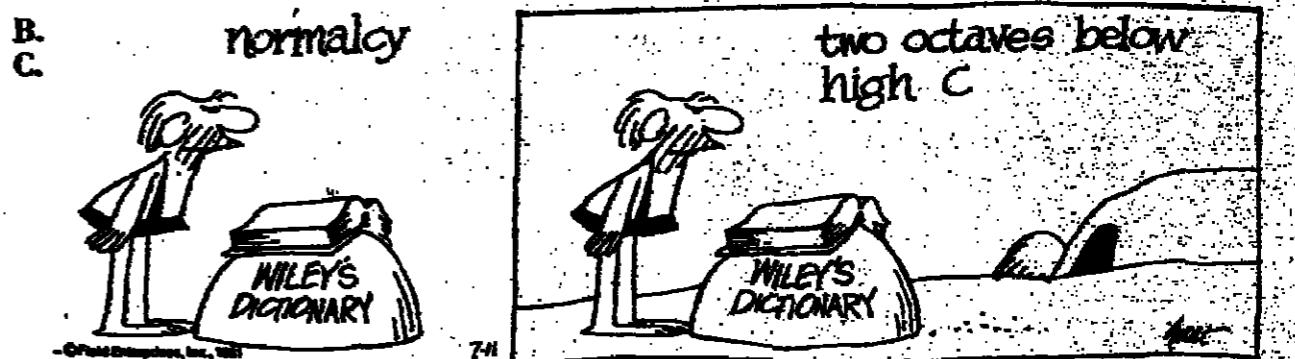
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET T. MALESKA

## Phony Finale By Tap Osborn



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
19 "Hi"-western	54 Chekhov	89 Rommel's last words?	107 Cl. group
2 Coop	55 On the way out	90 His partner	108 Noblemen's domain
20 —	56 Deteriorate	91 Pin with a stake	109 Shoe part
21 Villa d'	57 Adjective for a Swede	92 Queen	110 U.S.M.A. workout
22 Dress-shop fixtures	58 Frost swung on	93 Name before Doyle	111 Early comic actor
23 Tree that frost swings on	59 One yielding	94 To laugh: Fr.	112 European blackbird
24 — pressure	60 —Three	95 Loss of breath	113 Newsman Morley
25 Not to be trusted	61 Handball	96 Former scourge	114 Soft and fluffy
26 Nape	62 Shaped like some absurd	97 Ski spot for Killy	115 Moral code
27 Hippocrates	63 Mane for Hippocrates	98 Big Poison"	116 Song hit of yesterday
28 Tank for heating water	64 Choice	99 Census question	117 Islets
29 Corporeal being	65 Buddist monk	100 Sound	118 Family
30 Latex yielder	66 Irate	101 Communiqué	119 Convened
31 Do a farm job	67 Cadence	102 Pt. of T.G.I.F."	120 Charlie-magne's dom.
32 Test film	68 Left of the belt	103 Bushell's	121 Edible root
33 Memorabilia	69 —	104 Ape Satin	122 Off-beat vow
34 Poryall	70 —	105 Polynesian skirt	123 —
35 Claim	71 —	106 Pt. of	124 —



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAGIM

VOYCE

MOOBBA

TINKTE

Print answer here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: ARBOR DUSKY FACADE HELMET

Answer: How the milking contest ended up—in "UDDER" CHAOS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
	C°	F°	C°	F°
ALGARVE	22	72	15	59
AMSTERDAM	22	72	17	60
APRILIA	22	72	18	64
ATHENS	22	72	18	64
AUCKLAND	22	72	18	64
BANGKOK	22	72	18	64
BERLIN	22	72	18	64
BERLIN	22	72	18	64
BOSTON	22	72	18	64
BRAZIL	22	72	18	64
BREMEN	22	72	18	64
BUDAPEST	22	72	18	64
BURGAS	22	72	18	64
CAGNO	22	72	18	64
CASABLANCA	22	72	18	64
CARIO	22	72	18	64
COPENHAGEN	22	72	18	64
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	18	64
DAMASCUS	22	72	18	64
DEBRECEN	22	72	18	64
FLORENCE	22	72	18	64
FRANKFURT	22	72	18	64
GENEVA	22	72	18	64
Helsinki	22	72	18	64
HONG KONG	22	72	18	64
HOUSTON	22	72	18	64
ISTANBUL	22	72	18	64
JERUSALEM	22	72	18	64
LAS PALMAS	22	72	18	64
LIMA	22	72	18	64
LESBO	22	72	18	64
LONDON	22	72	18	64
LOS ANGELES	22	72	18	64

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Reviewed by John Leonard

WHETHER we read Homer or Aristotle or Pliny or St. Augustine or "Beowulf" or Jonathan Swift, the monsters are always with us, in the craters of the imagination. Pliny was reasonably comprehensive. Monsters, beyond the edge of the civilized world, might be one-eyed giants or one-breasted Amazons or Pygmies riding into battle on the backs of cranes. They might be bearded ladies or naked wise men or headless cannibals. They might possess the genitals of both sexes, a single foot, two feet turned backwards, eight fingers, horses' hooves, eyes on their shoulders, a lower lip large enough to use as an umbrella or ears so big that one could fly away by flapping them. They were sometimes noseless, sometimes speechless, sometimes "holecreepers," sometimes "straw-drinkers," sometimes "apple-smellers" and—surprisingly often—they were to be found with the head of a dog.

Who needs these monsters? Apparently we all do. Why? John Block Friedman, a professor of English at the University of Illinois and author previously of "Orpheus in the Middle Ages," speaks of a "psychological urge" but doesn't much pursue it. His book, by design, is innocent of Freud. He speaks also of "an aesthetic need," and quotes the "Summa Theologica" of Alexander of Hales: "So, just as beauty of language is achieved by a contrast of opposites, the beauty of the world is built up by a kind of rhetoric, not of words but of things, which employs the contrast of opposites."

"Moralized" Monsters

But Friedman's principal business is to examine how Western Europe in the Middle Ages "moralized" Pliny's monsters, in bestiaries, spiritual encyclopedias, maps, illustrated manuscripts and other homiletic printouts. The medieval mind wanted to know what God was up to. Was He just playing around, or sending a message? Were monsters a kind of divine blessing, a premonition of disaster, a legacy of Cain and Ham, or fearsome competition? It didn't matter to the medieval mind that the Crusaders, the missionaries and Marco Polo on leaving home failed to find any of what Pliny had reported 3½ centuries after Aristotle had theorized about it.

The medieval mind needed monsters, sometimes to frighten the children, sometimes to congratulate itself and sometimes to dream on. The dream could be nostalgic: Once upon a prelapsarian time, the savages were noble—now everything is more difficult. Or the dream could be utopian: We will forge our innocence by consulting the examples of God's diversity. What began as a nightmare became, by the 16th century, almost cute in Gothic art, with its cuddly-some gargoyley.

Friedman is a graceful and witty writer. He doesn't claim too much, but he implies in excess. To follow his argument is to understand the role of the Ethiopians—as black as sin, of course—in justifying slavery. It is also to appreciate the psychological conditioning that made imperialism possible: the "monstrous races" after all, had to be domesticated, and Spain was perfectly prepared to do so in the New World. He acquaints us with

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Nickleby' Tickets Will Set Broadway Record

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—An English musical that's expected to bring down the house will be raising the ceiling on record-high ticket prices for a Broadway show.

"The Life and Times of Nicholas Nickleby," is coming to New York early this fall with a \$50 price tag for an orchestra seat but it will cost \$100 because the play is a two-part, 3½-hour musical. The current top-priced ticket for a Broadway show is \$35. The Royal Shakespeare Company production will preview at the Plymouth Theater Sept. 23 and open a 14-week run Oct. 3.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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MOOBBA

TINKTE

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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: ARBOR DUSKY FACADE HELMET

Answer: How the milking contest ended up—in "UDDER" CHAOS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

THE HUMAN BODY IS MADE UP OF SIXTY TRILLION CELLS.

YOURS ARE ALL SULKING AT THE SAME TIME!

## Encounter With a Hit Man

By Jim Murray

*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — When you're asked to have lunch with a man known far and wide, to friend and foe alike, as "The Hit Man," certain precautions are in order.

You get the bullet-proof vest. You go to the restaurant by a circuitous route; you sit with your back to the wall with an eye on all the exits and entrances. You got to be careful what you say. Particularly if you have school-age kids.

Your figure is going to meet a character without much cloth. He'll tick his fingers, which will look like sausages. He'll eat with his hat on, also his overcoat, in the pockets of which he'll have strips of piano wire.

He'll put a horse in your bed or a bomb in your car or a finger in your eye without interrupting his meal of chicken cacciatore. He swills wine from a bottle, and his idea of humor is to hold you by your legs from a hotel room window on the 29th floor.

Only the Nose

My hit man was a disappointment. In the first place, he was tall and slim. If it weren't for the broken nose, you'd never know he made his living violently. He was introduced by his right name — not as "Johnny the Bump" or "Joey Lucky" or "Tommy the Throat."

He wore glasses, for crying out loud. And he spoke so softly you had to see his lips move to know he was talking. Guys make more noise robbing a safe or saying a rosary.

He didn't order wine and then bite the cork off. He

ordered iced tea. He skipped the pasta and went for the pineapple salad with crab meat. He passed on the bread. He was so long and lean, if he had been in the Mob, his nickname probably would have been "The Dancer."

He was no "Mean Streets" thug. This contract killer is "Hit Man" Hearn, and his reputation distresses him. Thomas Hearn wants to be recognized as just another American businessman who makes his living in a legal, if exotic, way. To be sure, he puts out contracts on people and then makes his money maintaining them. But not permanently. The contracts are not for life.

A Nice, Clean Job

He has one out on Sugar Ray Leonard for Sept. 16 in Las Vegas, and it looks to this hit man like a nice clean \$20-million job with no clues, fingerprints or complications. The guys won't have to hit the matresses this time. Sugar Ray will not be killed, just eliminated. The hit man will just make him an offer he can't refuse.

Tommy Hearn resents his reputation as a guy who can empty gyms when he walks in a ring, who can make a town hide the women and children. In his pro career, he has left all 52 opponents for dead. About half of them retired from the ring when they woke up.

It's not that Hearn wants people to think he's the kind of guy who cries when the canary dies or carries around poodles with jeweled collars. What Hearn wants you to know is that he doesn't have to hit people over the head to keep his standing in this mob.

You see, Sugar Ray Leonard — who gets the kind of press a Disney reindeer does — has put out the story that Tommy the hit man is a kind of brainless soldier of the syndicate who wins fights the way a train wins wrecks, that he is what they say he is and not much more — just a hit man. In other words, take away his piano wire (in this case, his right cross), and he'd be shining shoes for a living.

Hearn resents that. "What I do in the ring," he insists, "is I out-think."

After-the-Fact Surprise

That will come as news to all those opponents who didn't realize they were in contest of wits, who thought they were getting mugged on the way through the ropes. Only two guys have gone the distance with Hearn — Mike Colbert and Alfonso Hayman. And Colbert was knocked down five times and got his jaw broken in three places. It could hardly have occurred to him that he just lost a spelling bee.

But Hearn points out a little-known fact. In his amateur career, which spanned almost 10 years, he met 167 people in the ring and only knocked out 12 of them. The future hit man was more of a hit-and-run man then. The Godfather would have been disgusted. It was not until he turned pro that Hearn went from point man to hit man.

Still, he thinks he may revert, for the Leonard fight in September — just to teach Sugar Ray a lesson. That may be a dangerous option. The law of the Mafia — "When you shoot at a don, kill him" — may apply here.

A lot of people think the hit man should stick to the old ways: Kiss Sugar Ray on both cheeks before hand and then go for the jugular. I mean, hit men don't try to win split decisions. They just send flowers afterward.

Eddie Chiles  
... But unbowed.Thomas Hearn  
... Wins like a train wins wrecks.

## Russians Protest S. African Player, Shun U.S. Tourney

By Alex Yannis

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — A soccer team from the Soviet Union withdrew Thursday from a tournament because the New York Cosmos, one of the participants, have a citizen of South Africa on their roster.

The Soviet team, Donetsk Shakhtyor, had informed the North American Soccer League, sponsor of the tournament, that it deserved the right to withdraw if the Cosmos used Steve Wegerle, a native of South Africa.

## Replacement

Scotland's Glasgow Celtic replaced Donetsk Shakhtyor in the Transatlantic Cup tournament and will play the Cosmos Sunday night at Giants Stadium. The other two teams in the tournament, which opens in Seattle's Kingdome Saturday night, are Southampton, of England, and the NASL Seattle Sounders.

The Cosmos said earlier this week that Wegerle, who has lived in the United States since 1977, has permanent residence status, would be used against Donetsk Shakhtyor.

"We took a firm stand," said Krikor Yeremian, general manager of the Cosmos, "and they figured they'd teach us a lesson. I think they also withdrew to retaliate against the United States for not taking part in the [1980 Summer] Olympics."

"This wasn't done by the Soviet Federation of Soccer," Yeremian said. "This was done by political people."

The International Federation of Football Associations expelled South Africa as a member at the federation's 1976 congress because of the country's apartheid policy. FIFA has 150 member nations. The Soviet Union adheres to a United Nations-sanctioned boy-

cott against South African athletes.

FIFA informed Soviet soccer authorities in a communiqué Tuesday that it supported the Cosmos. The communiqué, in a reference to Wegerle, said, in part, "It is not he, but the national association of his country that has been expelled, and therefore we can only invite the USSR Soccer Association to reconsider the team's position in the tournament."

Kurt Lamm, the secretary general of the U.S. Soccer Federation, said he was surprised FIFA's view was disregarded and said he thought FIFA would take action against the Soviet federation and Donetsk Shakhtyor.

"We've requested through FIFA that sanction is taken against the USSR FA [football association] and Donetsk," said Phil Woods, the commissioner of the NASL. He also said he would ask FIFA to "arbitrate the amount of compensation due for breach of contract for expenses and damages incurred."

"FIFA must take action against the Russians," Lamm said. "They have no reason to do this." There was no comment from the Soviet embassy in Washington.

"I don't feel very good about this at all," Wegerle said upon hearing of the Soviet team's withdrawal. "I try so very hard not to get involved. I feel like I'm locked in the middle, that I'm letting everyone down. I feel very bad for everyone involved."

Wegerle, who came to the Cosmos last month from Tampa Bay, said: "I wish politics never came into sport. Apparently it does, though, and it's very unfortunate. I never thought it would come to this. We didn't have something like this when I was in Tampa."

As a member of the Rowdies, whom he joined in 1977, Wegerle played twice against teams from the Soviet Union. He played

against Zenit Leningrad in 1977. Two other citizens of South Africa, Mike Connell and Derek Smethurst, also played at that time against the Soviet team for the Rowdies, who were coached by Eddie Firmani, a citizen of South Africa.

Wegerle also played against Moscow Dynamo in 1979. "Both games against the Russians in Tampa went without any problem," Wegerle said. "I would think this is more political than anything else."

Although Soviet teams played

against Wegerle and the Rowdies twice before, the matches were

## Baseball Owners Express Solidarity; Strike Negotiations Set to Resume

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Owners and representatives of the 26 major league baseball teams met for three hours Thursday night and emerged saying they had expressed their opinions, some new ideas — and support for their chief negotiator, Ray Grebe.

Although it was not discussed at the owners' meeting, perhaps the most significant development was a proposal for a settlement of the free-agent compensation issue from federal mediator Kenneth E. Moffett. The proposal was expected to be discussed when negotiations resumed Friday afternoon.

## Closed Ranks

If there was any dissension or dissatisfaction among the owners, for the most part they closed ranks to deny it. The only hints that all was not quite roses came from Edward Bennett Williams of the Baltimore Orioles and Eddie Chiles of the Texas Rangers, two of the eight owners requesting the meeting.

"We had a full meeting, and a full expression of views," said Williams. "I had an opportunity to describe all my views, which is what I wanted. I received that opportunity — that's all I want to say." The implication was that the dissident owners had failed in any attempt to hasten the end of the 28-day-old strike.

As he faced the press with a

white napkin wrapped around his brow, Chiles smiled and said, "My head is bloody but unbowed."

Moffett, it was learned, presented his proposal to both sides during Thursday's hearings by the National Labor Relations Board on a labor-practice charge against the owners.

The proposal, sources say, combines elements of both the owners' proposal for direct compensation and the players' proposal for pooled compensation, along with ideas that have not been presented previously at the bargaining table.

Moffett's proposal was not discussed by the owners' meeting, perhaps the way of the day. Nelson Doubleday, owner of the New York Mets, said, "Ray [Grebe] said he was handed a piece of paper that was confidential and was not to be discussed until tomorrow [Friday]. We did not discuss it. He gave his word he would not discuss it. He said he had one copy and left it in his office. Nobody on our side has seen it."

Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association, declined to comment on the matter.

## Optimistic

There was a feeling Moffett's proposal might provide the best chance for a settlement the two sides will have for some time.

After the owners' meeting, Bob Lurie, owner of the San Francisco

Giants, said, "I'm very optimistic. Friday's should be a telling meeting." But, asked for the basis of his optimism, Lurie said only, "the reversal of the negotiations."

The owners' meeting was attended by representatives of every club, and chaired by Ed Fitzgerald of the Milwaukee Brewers. Fitzgerald said, "No votes were taken. None were necessary."

Many club officials went out of the way to stress the unity among the owners and the positive nature of the discussion. Although the owners said some new ideas and new suggestions came out of the meeting, no new formal proposals were made by any group of owners.

Gabe Paul, the general manager of the Cleveland Indians, said, "I'd hate to think we're dumb enough not to express fresh ideas." Asked if those ideas might help end the strike, Paul said, "I don't know if they are fresh enough for that."

Chiles, who has been as outspoken as any owner in his criticism of the strike and the owners' bargaining committee, called the meeting constructive and said he thought it might "contribute a great deal in the settlement of the strike. We gave Grebe some new ideas."

Earlier, Miller had said at the NLRB hearing that forcing major league owners to release their clubs' financial statements could help end the strike. He testified

that the players union needs those statements because "we are still bargaining in the dark, without very basic information."

He was the final witness on the fourth day of a hearing before Melvin Welles, the NLRB's chief administrative law judge, on the players' charge of bad-faith bargaining by the owners. The players contend the owners' plan to require economic compensation for the loss of a top-quality free agent is rooted in finances. The owners say they have never raised the financial issue in bargaining.

The players and the club owners were to make their final summations Friday before Welles, who indicated he might not reach a decision for several weeks. Welles said that after Friday's final session he would allow the two sides about two weeks to submit briefs. He then will write his report, which could be appealed to the full NLRB or even to the federal courts.

In a similar case last month that covered much of the same ground, United States District Court Judge Henry F. Werker denied a request by the NLRB for an injunction against the strike.

Grebe opened Thursday's testimony by completing a seven-hour

## Ashe, Captain at Ease, Sends U.S. Team Against Czechs

By Jane Gross

*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Stan Smith, who has played 10 years for United States Davis Cup teams and is a member of the team that was to face Czechoslovakia in the quarterfinals Friday at the National Tennis Center, listened quietly the other day as Arthur Ashe described his responsibilities as captain.

"We were playing against Ilie Nastase and Ion Tiriac, who are difficult characters to begin with, and with their linemen and their crowd. At one point, I was about to lose my cool completely. Dennis was very calm and told me to play on. He could have panicked. I was panicking already.

"If the captain panics, you're really in trouble. He has to be able to stay cool and gunshy" than usual.

Ashe stayed close to McEnroe through the interrogation, easing him along with supportive glances. Once, when McEnroe was asked if he planned to challenge, rather than pay, the fines, Ashe tapped his arm and whispered an appropriate reply. "The fines are not officially registered yet," McEnroe repeated into the microphone.

"It was a news event as well as a sports event, unfortunately," Ashe said. "You could tell by the line of questioning. It was five minutes before you had a tennis question. I hope he'll be treated more fairly here than he was by the British press. They jump all over him. There are only a few voices of reason. The others are pretty heavy-footed."

Ashe and McEnroe have decided that the burden of arguing with the linemen and umpires will be the captain's this weekend. "That's the task we're going to take," Ashe said. "Now it's not his responsibility. He can blame me if anything goes wrong. And that's fine with me."

Ashe says his strategy against the Czechoslovaks, the defending cup champions, is to win the doubles and beat Tomas Smid twice. "Obviously, we'd like to win 5-0," he said, "but we have to take a non-nonsense approach."

Ivan Lendl is so good that he could win both of his matches, so we must beat Smid twice and win the doubles. That was my strategy

## Transactions

FOOTBALL  
Canadian Football League  
HAMILTON—Traded Jerry Anderson, defensive back, Montreal for future consideration. Trade also includes a 1982 draft pick to Ottawa for future considerations.

Hamilton Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed Scott Wommer, place-kicker.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Bill Winters, center, and Jim Collins, linebacker.

MINNESOTA—Announced the retirement of Roger Allaire, running back.

## when I chose not to use McEnroe in the doubles, despite the fact that he is unquestionably the world's best doubles player."

McEnroe and Jimmy Connors are playing singles; Smith and Bob Lutz replace Sandy Mayer and his brother, Gene, who is injured, in doubles.

"Our paper, at least, this is our strongest Davis Cup team since World War II," Ashe said. "But you don't win Davis Cup matches on paper. I've been on some teams that were pretty formidable on paper and didn't win. Let's say I'm cautiously optimistic."

Ashe was an enthusiastic cup participant during his playing career, which was ended prematurely by a heart attack and a subsequent bypass operation. "It was very nerve-racking," he said of the extra pressure of representing the country and playing within a team format. "I lost more sleep over it than I did tournaments."

He recalled his first cup, in 1983, when he played a meaningless match against Venezuela after the United States had rolled up a 3-0 lead that assured victory in the three-of-five series.

"It wasn't meaningful to me," he said, "because my name went in the record book."

## Hinaut Wins Time Test

*The Associated Press*

**MULHOUSE**, France — Bernard Hinault of France won the 16th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race Friday, a 38.5-kilometer (24-mile) race against the clock, in 50 minutes and 30.58 seconds.

Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands was second in 50:55.8; Belgian Jos de Schoenmaecker's 51:10.30 took third. Hinault has an overall tour lead of 2:58 over Phil Anderson of Australia.

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## LONDON

## Art Buchwald

## Search for Taboos

**WASHINGTON** — There are TV talk shows and there are TV talk shows. The celebrity talk show deals with such heavy topics as what type of pajamas an actress sleeps in at night, and what it is like to make a movie with Mel Brooks.

And then there is the other kind of talk show, which deals with such taboo subjects as wife-beating, child abuse, incest, homosexuality and nymphomania.

The second category, popularized by Phil Donahue, who I must say, does it very well, has brought on a string of imitators. The problem is that there are just so many subjects that can be discussed openly on TV five times a week, and then you run out of taboos.

"Hello, everyone, this is Hal Dorfman and today we're going to take up the subject of one of the last taboos in the country — gypsy-moth-busting. With us today is Roderick Crawford, who has just written a book titled, 'Confessions of a Gypsy Moth Sicker.'

"First, Mr. Crawford, why have you come out of the closet at this time and decided to admit you were a gypsy-moth killer?"

"Because I believe there are more moth killers in this country than anyone will admit. No one talks about it, and I feel I could help other people who had the same problem."

"In your book, Mr. Crawford, you say you are responsible for killing more than 10,000 gypsy moth caterpillars."

"That's correct. Once I killed one, I couldn't stop myself and just kept going. Every time I saw a caterpillar I had this urge to squash it before it became a moth."

"Did anyone in your family know about your compulsion?"

"My wife did, but she couldn't stop me. No one could stop me."

"When did you realize you needed psychiatric help?"

"When I quit my job and decided to devote my entire time to killing caterpillars and gypsy moths. I

couldn't keep my mind on anything else. I was full of hate for the little buggers, and all I could think about day and night was smashing them to pieces."

"And when you went into therapy, what did you find out?"

"It all went back to my childhood. I once saw a bunch of gypsy moths destroy a whole woods behind my house, and I had developed a hatred for them I never was able to overcome."

"Was it then that you discovered that there were many people like yourself who couldn't stand gypsy moths?"

"Yes, I found out I was not alone. My doctor told me that he personally knew of many people who had the same terrible secret, and that caterpillar-squashing was much more prevalent in this country than anyone would dare to admit. It was only recently that enough people were willing to talk about it, so that what had been considered an isolated case was really a national social problem that had been ignored."

"Let's take some questions from the audience. This lady here."

"Mr. Crawford, when your wife saw you killing caterpillars, why didn't she leave you?"

"She threatened to several times, but I think she was afraid to. I was in such a state that I told her if she left I would do to her what I was doing to the caterpillars."

"This lady over here."

"My husband has the same phobia about gypsy moths, but he won't go for help. How do I get him to a doctor?"

"You can't drag him if he doesn't want treatment. He has to realize that no matter how many caterpillars and gypsy moths he kills, he cannot prevent the blight. Once he acknowledges he is only hurting himself and his loved ones he will then seek professional advice."

"One more question from this lady up here."

"What do you do now when you see a gypsy moth on your property?"

"I pretend it's a butterfly and say to myself, 'God loves all creatures great and small.'"

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Art Buchwald

## Mary Blume

## The Pragmatic Mr. Pei

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — I.M. Pei heads a distinguished New York architectural firm now engaged on a dozen projects. "They tend to be large," he says. Among them is a plan to construct the Godwin as easily as \$375-million New York Convention and Exhibition Center. Sometimes Mr. Pei wishes he could build something more modest — he has never, for example, accepted a commission for a private house — but he wouldn't let down his partners and employees. Some of them have been there for 30 years, during the lean times, he says.

When you are in business on that scale, you must be pragmatic, a word Mr. Pei uses about himself. But if his feet are on the ground, his forms soar. His buildings, says an admiring critic, "lean toward abstraction, toward the manipulation of geometric masses and volumes, but the manipulation is almost always in the service of the building's context."

The context of the New York Convention Center, for example, suggests to Mr. Pei that the best materials would be steel and glass because they would be least obtrusive in the huge area to be covered. He doesn't give a hoot that steel and glass have a rather old-fashioned sound these days.

"I don't think architecture should be subject to the twists and turns that couturier clothes are. The changes that occur in architecture come in very large waves. It's not a question of small ups and downs because life doesn't change that much and architecture is part of life."

**Post Modern Ripple**

He sees the fashionable Post Modern movement as more of a ripple than a wave. "I think there is no doubt that we are entering into the next phase, but there are many parts that I think are just fading. I do agree that we should look again into history — why shouldn't we? — but there are many mannerisms today that I don't agree with."

The manneristic approach taken by some architects I find purely willful. There's no underpinning behind it. The underpinning has to be social. I happen to believe architecture is a social

art. I think many younger architects think of it as pure art. I don't."

Mr. Pei is lightly built and distinctly natty in a grey plaid suit and beautifully made brown oxfords. While most architects tend to assume the Godwin as easily as construction work puts on his hands, Mr. Pei is responsive and undemonstrative with a voice as rapid and light as a breeze. He was in Paris to receive the Academie d'Architecture's medal, the fourth American to do so, and to visit Euro Disney concert halls for a project in France.

"There are two kinds of concert halls being built at this moment — the very traditional shoebox, of which the best example is Vienna, and in the last 10 or 12 years, there has been the surround hall, of which Berlin is one of the earliest. You'll find among acousticians, conductors and musicians great differences of opinion. You cannot expect them to guide you, ultimately I must make the judgment."

The decision will be based not only on acoustics: "Sound is the key but it's not all; Our halls failed because they concentrated on acoustics and not on the audience. That's why I'm going to the Paris opera house. I went there 20 years ago, it was an awful opera but at the intermission the excitement of the grand escalier! I hope Dallas will have that sense of occasion."

**Tricky Site**

Most people would agree that L.M. Pei's masterpiece is the East Building of the National Gallery in Washington, where he took a tricky site and, basing his design on two triangles, created a building that is literally breathtaking in its elegance and grace. "The triangle is a very restrictive spatial module. On the other hand it has other dividends, enormous spatial richness," he said. "Sometimes challenges are opportunities but when I was doing the building it seemed nothing but problems. It's basically a very conservative building because the nature of the site makes it so. Europeans might not understand, but Americans would understand what a congressman expects on the Mall."

Ieoh Ming Pei was born in Canton, in 1917 and in 1935

came to the United States to study architecture at MIT and at Harvard where he took a master's degree and also taught. In 1948 he went to work for the real estate developer William Zeckendorf, "I started in low-cost housing," he says. "People don't think of it when you have done the Kennedy Library or the National Gallery, but I'd like to come back to it."

Mr. Pei would also like to build his first hospital. "I'll do one before I hang up my shingle. You know why? I've been a patient and I hated it, so something can be done." He would have liked to design furniture — "You have to start young because it's time-consuming." Brewer and Mies van der Rohe did their furniture when they were young and had few commissions. He has built one church, commissioned by Henry Luce for the use of Presbyterian and Methodist missionaries in Taiwan.

"I look back at fondly. Usually you look back and say, 'Gosh, did I do that?' But despite the fact that a church is very difficult for me, not being a Christian and not understanding the liturgy, I think it is one of my better buildings. And the missionaries like it."

**Cosmetic Surgery**

Pei has never built in Europe, except for a brief attempt at cosmetic surgery on the hopeless La Defense project outside Paris. He has put up office buildings in Asia and is at present working on a huge office and apartment complex in Hong Kong for clients who have been family friends for 75 years. "We are in the third generation of that friendship," he says, which is why he accepted the commission after turning down other projects in Hong Kong.

The land prices there are about the highest in the world and I don't think that's healthy. So much money has gone into the land that there's little left for the building. So it's not a good place to do architecture."

Pei expected to return to China as soon as his studies were over. In fact he is only now making his first building there: a 325-room hotel on the Fragrant Hill outside Peking. "My client is not

tal, thank God, but the Peking municipal government." Chinese architecture will find its own vernacular in time, he thinks, but at the moment it doesn't know where to go and most architecture is engineering-minded: "They are building stadiums, conference centers, buildings that have strong structural components."

He has brought in sanitary equipment and dust-proof window frames and airconditioning but the hotel is built in traditional grey tile. "I was greatly surprised that they are no longer making it. I found a man, 77 years old, who said I haven't done it for a long time but I can do it. So we are starting a new industry that is several thousand years old."

The hotel exemplifies Pei's authority and tact: without saying so, he is teaching the Chinese how to build a modern hotel themselves. "In many ways they are disappointed, but I want them to say Gee I can do that. It's not that simple, they couldn't if I didn't do it first."

In Peking Pei drew on cultural tradition to make an untraditional



Architect Pei: "Changes . . . come in very large waves."

PEOPLE:  
Ian Paisley Won't Go To Royal Wedding

Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley said he has been invited to the royal wedding July 29, but won't go because Roman Catholic Cardinal Basil Hume will be taking part. Hume, spiritual leader of four million Catholics in England and Wales, is to say a brief prayer toward the end of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer at St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Paisley, who heads the Free Presbyterian church, leads the Protestant Democratic Unionist Party and is a member of the British Parliament and the European Common Market parliament. Hume's involvement meant the Catholic church "has gained a tremendous advantage and chalked up yet another success in her conspiracy to subvert the throne of the realm." Charles will become temporal head of the Church of England with the title Defender of the Faith when he succeeds his mother Queen Elizabeth II to the throne. Paisley is a lifelong crusader against Catholicism. He was once ordered out of Rome after leading a group of Protestant zealots in a protest against the Vatican.

Belgian theologian Edward Schillebeeckx has been awarded the 1982 Erasmus Prize, the Erasmus Foundation announced in Amsterdam. The foundation said Schillebeeckx's books were written from "a strong sense of responsibility" and were "a noble voyage of discovery to seek significance for the Gospel in the contemporary world." Schillebeeckx's citation included a reference to "Jesus, an Experiment in Christology," one of the theologian's most controversial works. It is among the writings of his that have been under investigation since 1979 by the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, formerly the Holy Office. The Erasmus Prize carries a cash award of \$40,000, half of which is at the disposal of the winner. The other half must be devoted to a cultural project designated by the winner.

Jean Michel Jarre, the French electronic music composer, said he had been given permission to stage four concerts in Peking and Shanghai in October. Jarre, who is in planning to make arrangements for the concerts, told reporters the 15-day tour would begin on Oct. 12.

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**SEARCH FOR TABOOS**

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